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SERGEYEVA-ALAYEVA, V.N.; AVTONEYEVA, N.P.; FROLOVA, R.M.; VOLYNKINA, L.A.; BOCHKAREV, O.A.; GUSEVA, V.S.

Use of aloe extract and novocaine in combined treatment of parodontitis. Stomatologiia no.2:22-23 Mr-Ap '54. (MLRA 7:4)

1. Iz stomatologicheskogo otdeleniya (zaveduyushchiy G.A.Kal'yan) poliklinika No.1 (ispolnyayushchiy obyazannost' zaveduyushchego A.G.Chernova), Moskva.
(Teeth--Diseases) (Novocaine--Therapeutic use)

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BOCHKAREV, O.A.; KOVALEV, B.I.

More fiberboards for the national economy. Der. prom. 13 no.3: 1-3 Mr '64 (MIRA 17:7)

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BOCHKAREV, O.I. [Bochkar'ov, O.I.], inzh.

Vibrator for centrifuging grain. Mekh. sil'. hosp. 9 no.10: 24-25 O '58. (MIRA 11:10)

(Grain--Cleaning)

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BOCHKAREV, P.; VYAZOV, Ye.I., redaktor; ASOYAN, N.S., redaktor; RIVINA, I.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor; MAL'CHEVSKIY, G.N., redaktor kart.

[Afghanistan] Afganistan. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo geogr. lit-ry, 1953. 66 p.
(Afghanistan--Description and travel) (MLRA 7:3)

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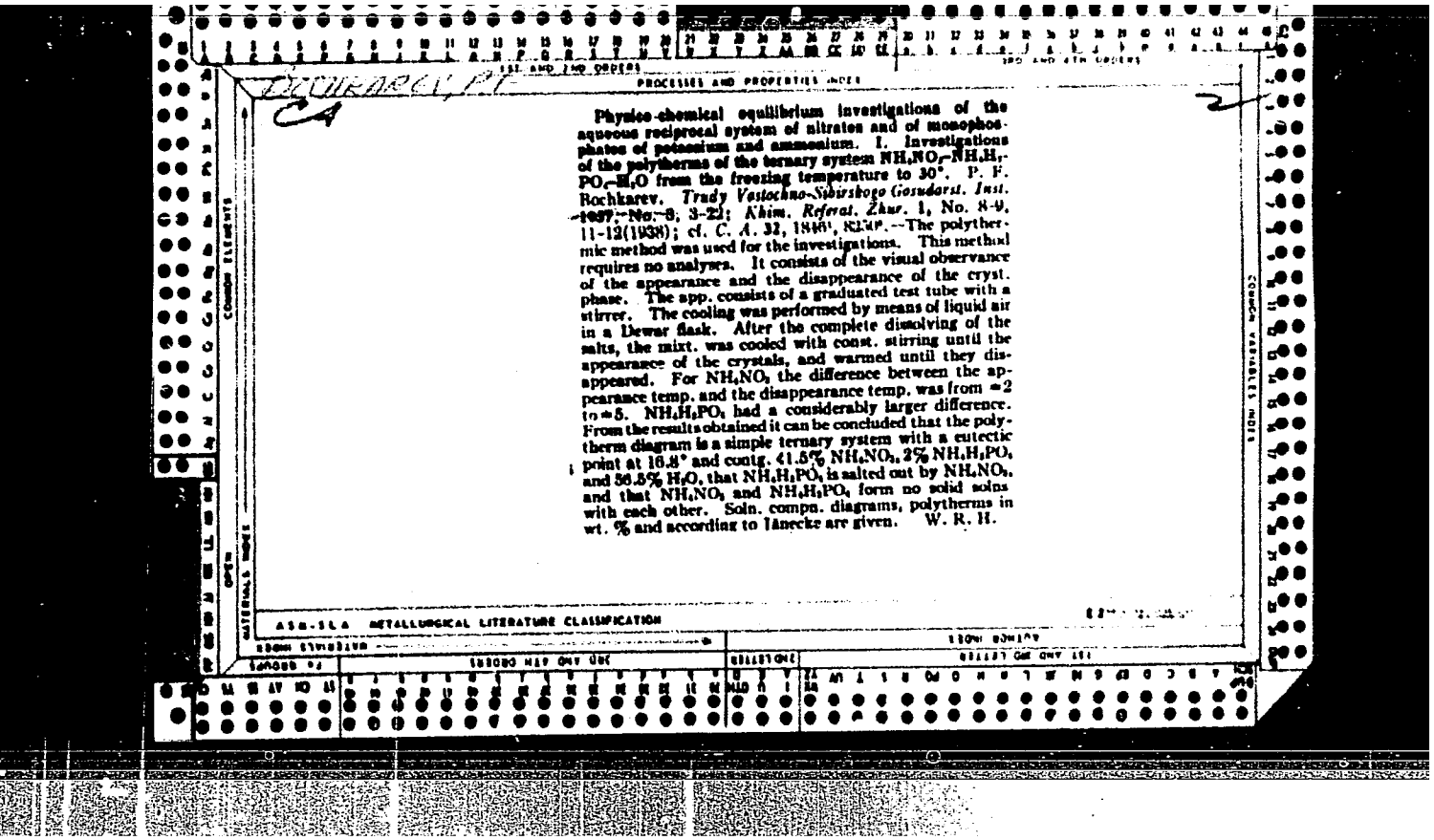

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Physico-chemical equilibrium investigations of the aqueous reciprocal system of nitrates and of monophosphates of potassium and ammonium. I. Investigations of the polytherms of the ternary system NH_4NO_3–$NH_4H_2PO_4$–H_2O from the freezing temperature to 30°. P. F. Rochkarev. *Trudy Vostochno-Sibirskogo Gosudarst. Inst.* 1937, No. 8, 3-22; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1, No. 8-9, 11-12(1938); cf. *C. A.* 32, 1846⁶, 8240⁸.—The polythermic method was used for the investigations. This method requires no analyses. It consists of the visual observance of the appearance and the disappearance of the cryst. phase. The app. consists of a graduated test tube with a stirrer. The cooling was performed by means of liquid air in a Dewar flask. After the complete dissolving of the salts, the mixt. was cooled with const. stirring until the appearance of the crystals, and warmed until they disappeared. For NH_4NO_3 the difference between the appearance temp. and the disappearance temp. was from ±2 to ±5. $NH_4H_2PO_4$ had a considerably larger difference. From the results obtained it can be concluded that the polytherm diagram is a simple ternary system with a eutectic point at 16.8° and contg. 41.5% NH_4NO_3, 2% $NH_4H_2PO_4$ and 56.5% H_2O, that $NH_4H_2PO_4$ is salted out by NH_4NO_3, and that NH_4NO_3 and $NH_4H_2PO_4$ form no solid solns with each other. Soln. compn. diagrams, polytherms in wt. % and according to Jänecke are given. W. R. H.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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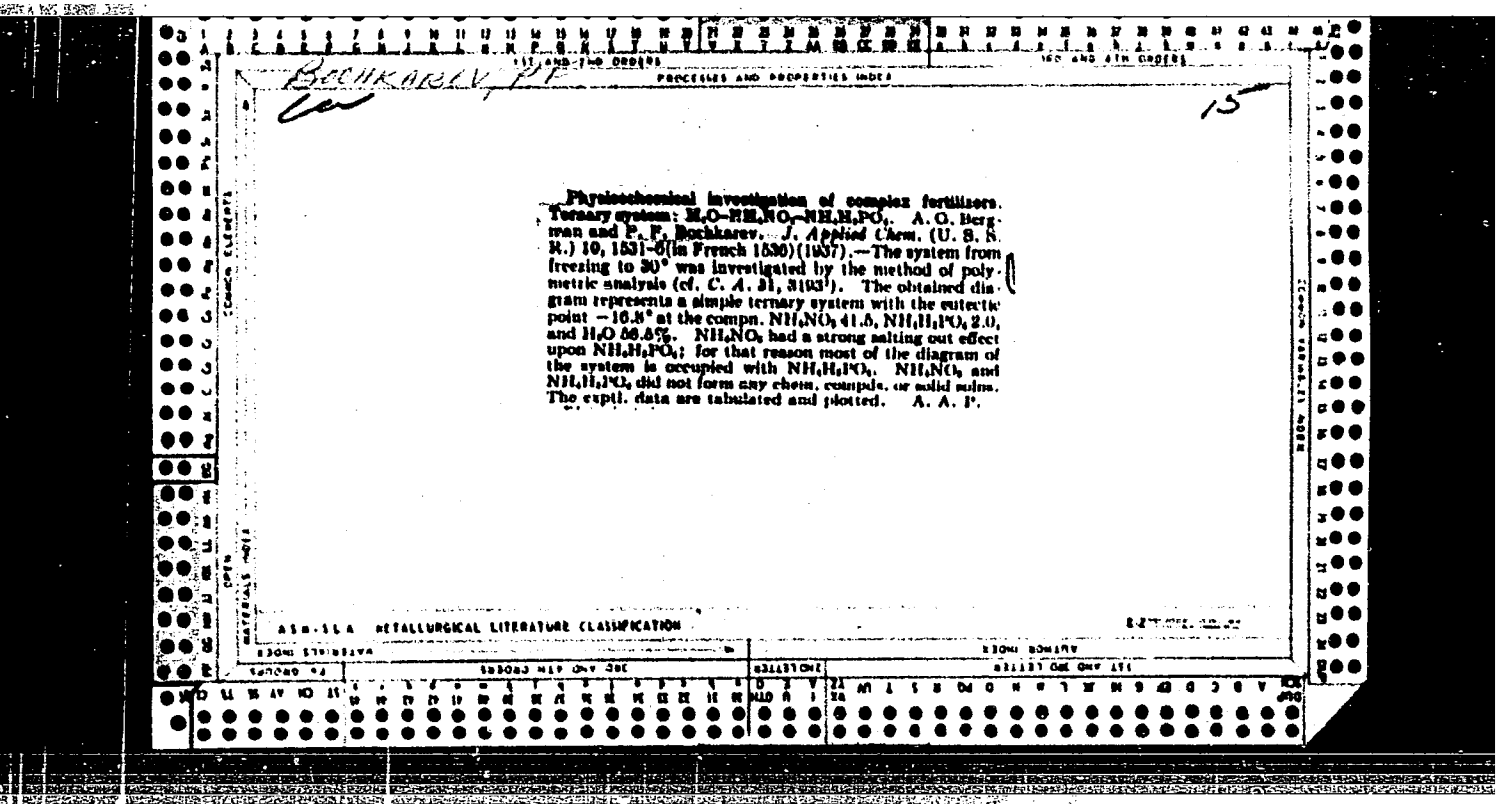

BOCHKAREV, P.F.

15

Physicochemical investigation of complex fertilizers. Ternary system: H_2O–NH_4NO_3–$NH_4H_2PO_4$. A. O. Bergman and P. F. Bochkarev. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 10, 1531–5(in French 1536)(1937).—The system from freezing to 30° was investigated by the method of polymetric analysis (cf. *C. A.* 31, 3193[1]). The obtained diagram represents a simple ternary system with the eutectic point −16.8° at the compn. NH_4NO_3 41.5, $NH_4H_2PO_4$ 2.0, and H_2O 56.5%. NH_4NO_3 had a strong salting out effect upon $NH_4H_2PO_4$; for that reason most of the diagram of the system is occupied with $NH_4H_2PO_4$. NH_4NO_3 and $NH_4H_2PO_4$ did not form any chem. compds. or solid solns. The exptl. data are tabulated and plotted. A. A. P.

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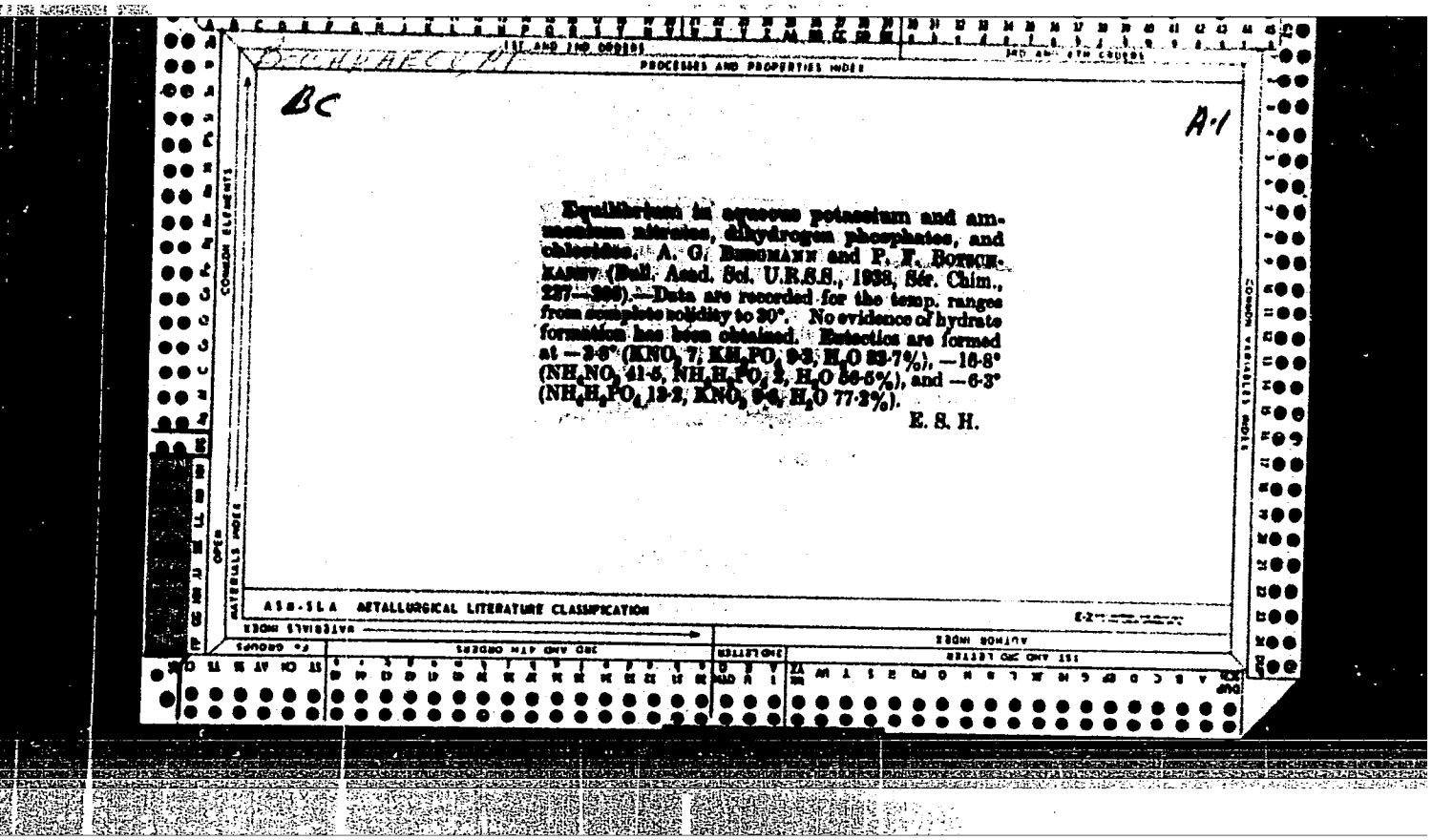

BC

A-1

Equilibrium in aqueous potassium and ammonium nitrates, dihydrogen phosphates, and chlorides. A. G. BERGMANN and P. F. BORSCHKARNEV. (Bull. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S., 1938, Sér. Chim., 227—260).—Data are recorded for the temp. ranges from complete solidity to 20°. No evidence of hydrate formation has been obtained. Eutectics are formed at —2·6° (KNO_3 7, KH_2PO_4 9·3, H_2O 83·7%), —16·8° (NH_4NO_3 41·5, $NH_4H_2PO_4$ 3, H_2O 56·5%), and —6·3° ($NH_4H_2PO_4$ 19·2, KNO_3 9·6, H_2O 77·2%).

E. S. H.

A 38-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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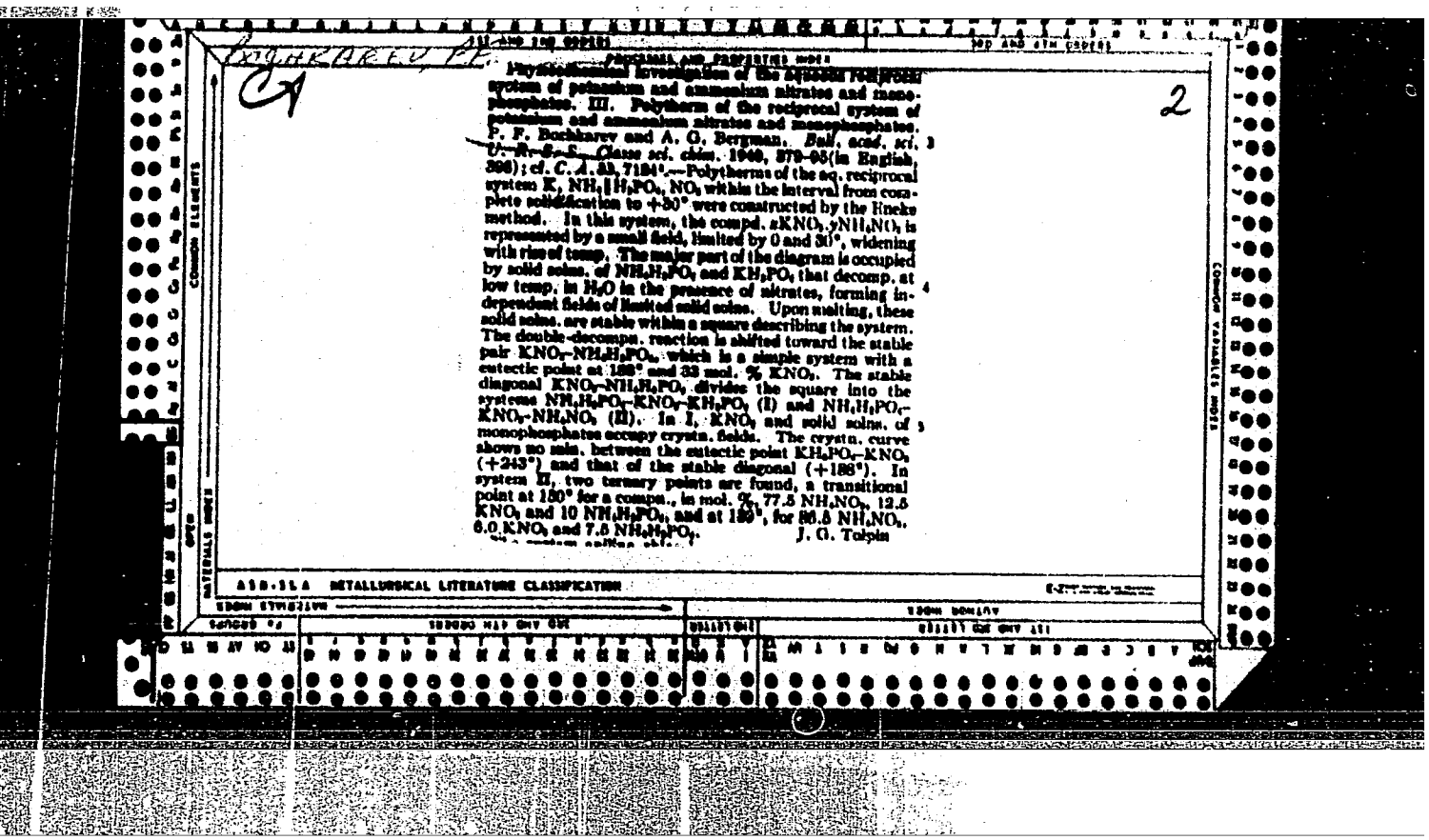

Physicochemical investigation of the system for polyphosphate. III. Polytherm of the reciprocal system of potassium and ammonium nitrates and monophosphates. P. F. Bozhkarev and A. G. Bergman. *Bull. acad. sci. U.R.S.S., Classe sci. chim.* 1940, 379-95(in English, 396); cf. *C. A.* 33, 7184⁹.—Polytherms of the eq. reciprocal system K, $NH_4 \| H_2PO_4$, NO_3 within the interval from complete solidification to +30° were constructed by the Ineke method. In this system, the compd. $aKNO_3 \cdot yNH_4NO_3$ is represented by a small field, limited by 0 and 30°, widening with rise of temp. The major part of the diagram is occupied by solid solns. of $NH_4H_2PO_4$ and KH_2PO_4 that decomp. at low temp. in H_2O in the presence of nitrates, forming independent fields of limited solid solns. Upon melting, these solid solns. are stable within a square describing the system. The double-decompn. reaction is shifted toward the stable pair KNO_3–$NH_4H_2PO_4$, which is a simple system with a eutectic point at 188° and 33 mol. % KNO_3. The stable diagonal KNO_3–$NH_4H_2PO_4$ divides the square into the systems $NH_4H_2PO_4$–KNO_3–KH_2PO_4 (I) and $NH_4H_2PO_4$–KNO_3–NH_4NO_3 (II). In I, KNO_3 and solid solns. of monophosphates occupy crystn. fields. The crystn. curve shows no min. between the eutectic point KH_2PO_4–KNO_3 (+243°) and that of the stable diagonal (+188°). In system II, two ternary points are found, a transitional point at 180° for a compn., in mol. %, 77.5 NH_4NO_3, 12.5 KNO_3 and 10 $NH_4H_2PO_4$, and at 189°, for 80.5 NH_4NO_3, 6.0 KNO_3 and 7.5 $NH_4H_2PO_4$.

J. G. Tolpin

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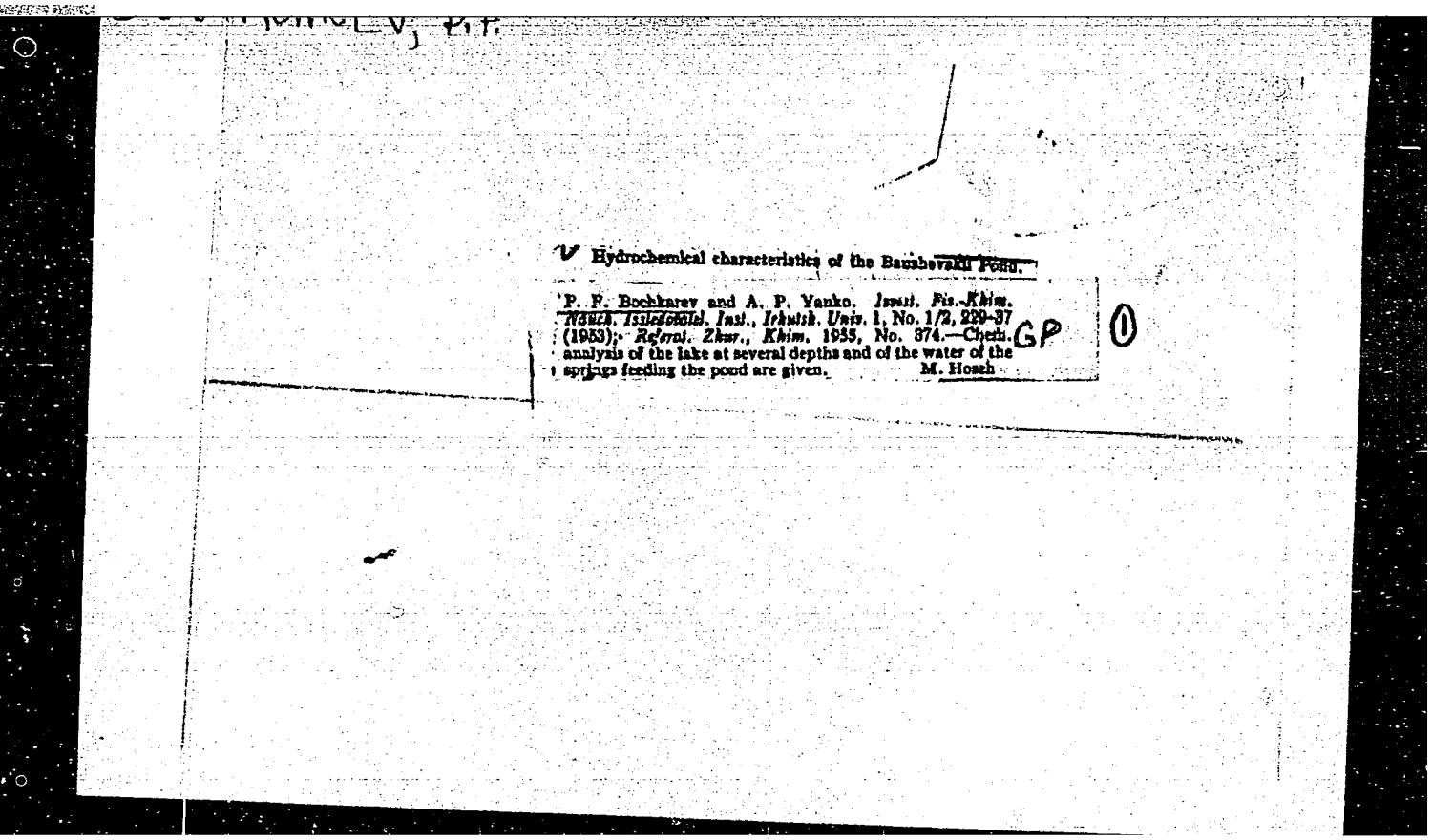

Hydrochemical characteristics of the Baunbevskii Pond.

P. F. Bochkarev and A. P. Yanko. *Izvest. Fiz.-Khim. Nauch. Issledovatel. Inst., Irkutsk. Univ.* 1, No. 1/2, 229-37 (1953); *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1955, No. 874.—Chem. analysis of the lake at several depths and of the water of the springs feeding the pond are given. M. Hosch

GP

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BOCHKAREV, P. F.

BOCHKAREV, P. F. - "The hydrochemistry of the rivers of eastern Siberia". Rostov na Donu, 1955. Rostov State U imeni V. M. Molotov. Hydrochemical Inst, Acad Sci USSR. (Dissertation for the Degree of Doctor of Chemical Science.)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 46, 12 November 1955. Moscow

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3

BOCHKAREV, P.F.

Hydrochemistry of the Selenga River. Trudy Irk. un. 24:143-163 '58. (MIRA 14:7)
(Selenga River--Water--Composition)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3

BOCHKAREV, P.F.

General hydrochemical characteristics and ionic discharge of rivers in the basin of Lake Baikal. Trudy Irk. Un.24:165-184 (MIRA 14:7)
(Baikal Lake region—Water—Composition)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3

BOCHKAREV, P.F.

Hydrochemistry of tributaries feeding the southern part of Lake Baikal. Trudy Irk. un.24:185-208 '58. (MIRA 14:7)
(Baikal Lake region--Water--Composition)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3

BOCHKAREV, Petr Fedoseyevich; SEPPING, N.G., red.; KOVALEV, S.R., tekhn.red.

[Hydrochemistry of the rivers of Eastern Siberia] Gidrokhimiia rek Vostochnoi Sibiri. Irkutsk, Irkutskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1959. 154 p. (MIRA 13:3)
(Siberia, Eastern--Water--Composition)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3

BOCHKAREV, P.F., otv. red.; VLASOV, A.N., otv. za vyp.; LASKINA, A.V., red.; PONOMAREVA, A.V., tekhn. red.

[Colection of brief scientific reports of the Faculty of Geology; supplement to the report on research work for 1961] Sbornik kratkikh nauchnykh soobshchenii geologicheskogo fakul'teta; prilozhenie k otchetu o nauchno-issledovatel'skoi rabote za 1961 god. Irkutsk, Irkutskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1962. 78 p. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Irkutsk. Universitet.
(Geological research)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3

BOCHKAREV, P.M., vet.vrach. (Mordovskaya ASSR).

Using a barbamil preparation for anesthetizing animals. Veterinariia 35 no.12:54 D '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Amobarbital) (Veterinary obstetrics)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3

BOCHKAREV, P.S., redaktor; ZAUER, N.S.; POPOVA, N.I.; CHEKHARINA, V.I. [translators].

[Bulgaria; geographical sketches] Bolgariia; geograficheskie ocherki. Sokr. perevod s bolgarskogo N.S.Zauer, N.I.Popova i V.I.Chekharina. Predisl. i red. P.S.Bochkareva. Moskva, Izd-vo inostrannoi lit-ry, 1953. 493 p.
(MLRA 6:10)
(Bulgaria--Description and travel)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3

BOCHKAREV, Pavel Stepanovich; KOSTINSKIY, D.N., redaktor; NOGINA, N.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Afghanistan; a geographical sketch] Afganistan; geograficheskii ocherk. Izd. 2-oe. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo geogr. lit-ry, 1956. 39 p. (Afghanistan--Geography) (MLRA 9:11)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3

DARKOT, Besim; BOCHKAREV, P.S. [translator]; DOLGANOV, L.N. [translator]; MIKHAYLOV, A.F., red.; BELEVA, M.A., tekhn.red.

[Geography of Turkey] Geografiia Turtsii. Predisl. P.S.Bochkareva. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr. lit-ry, 1959. 169 p. (MIRA 13:1)
(Translated from the Turkish)
(Turkey--Economic conditions)

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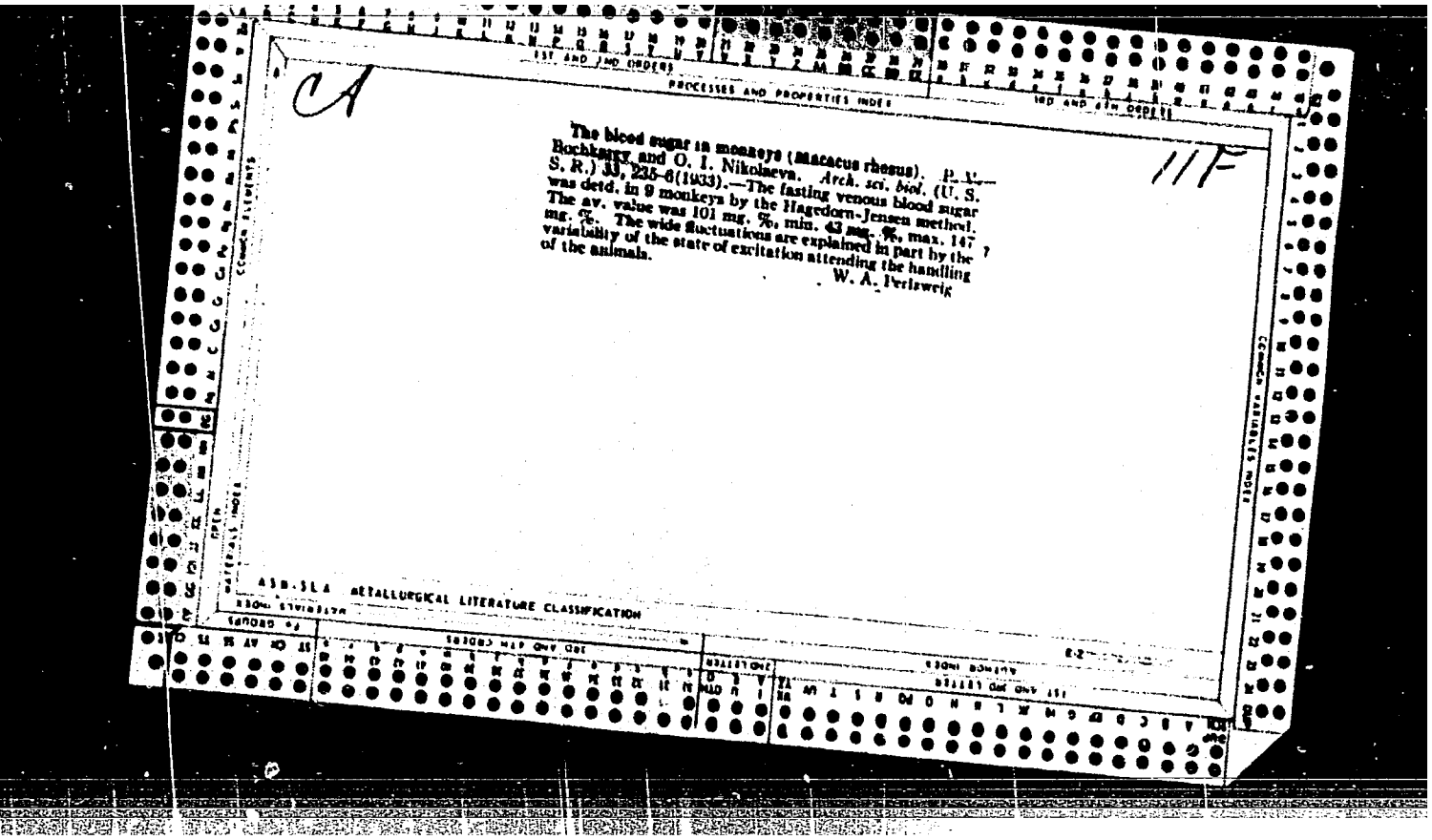

CA

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

11F

The blood sugar in monkeys (Macacus rhesus). P. V. Bochkarev and O. I. Nikolaeva. *Arch. sci. biol.* (U. S. S. R.) 33, 235-6(1933).—The fasting venous blood sugar was detd. in 9 monkeys by the Hagedorn-Jensen method. The av. value was 101 mg. %, min. 43 mg. %, max. 147 mg. %. The wide fluctuations are explained in part by the variability of the state of excitation attending the handling of the animals.

W. A. Perlzweig

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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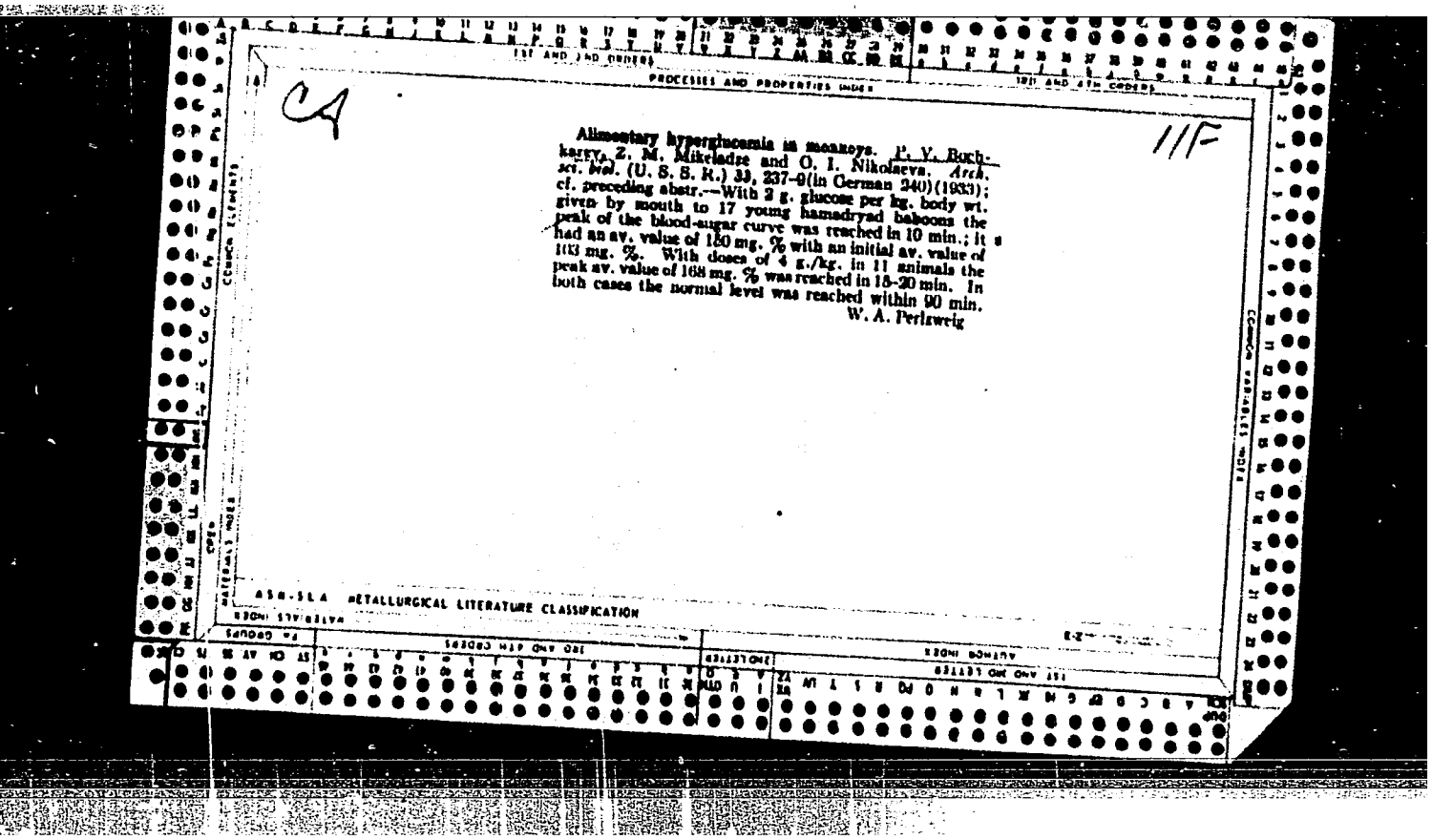

CA

11F

Alimentary hyperglucosemia in monkeys. P. Y. Buchkarev, Z. M. Mikeladze and O. I. Nikolaeva. *Arch. sci. biol.* (U. S. S. R.) 33, 237-9(in German 240)(1933); cf. preceding abstr.—With 2 g. glucose per kg. body wt. given by mouth to 17 young hamadryad baboons the peak of the blood-sugar curve was reached in 10 min.; it had an av. value of 150 mg. % with an initial av. value of 103 mg. %. With doses of 4 g./kg. in 11 animals the peak av. value of 168 mg. % was reached in 15-20 min. In both cases the normal level was reached within 90 min.
W. A. Perlzweig

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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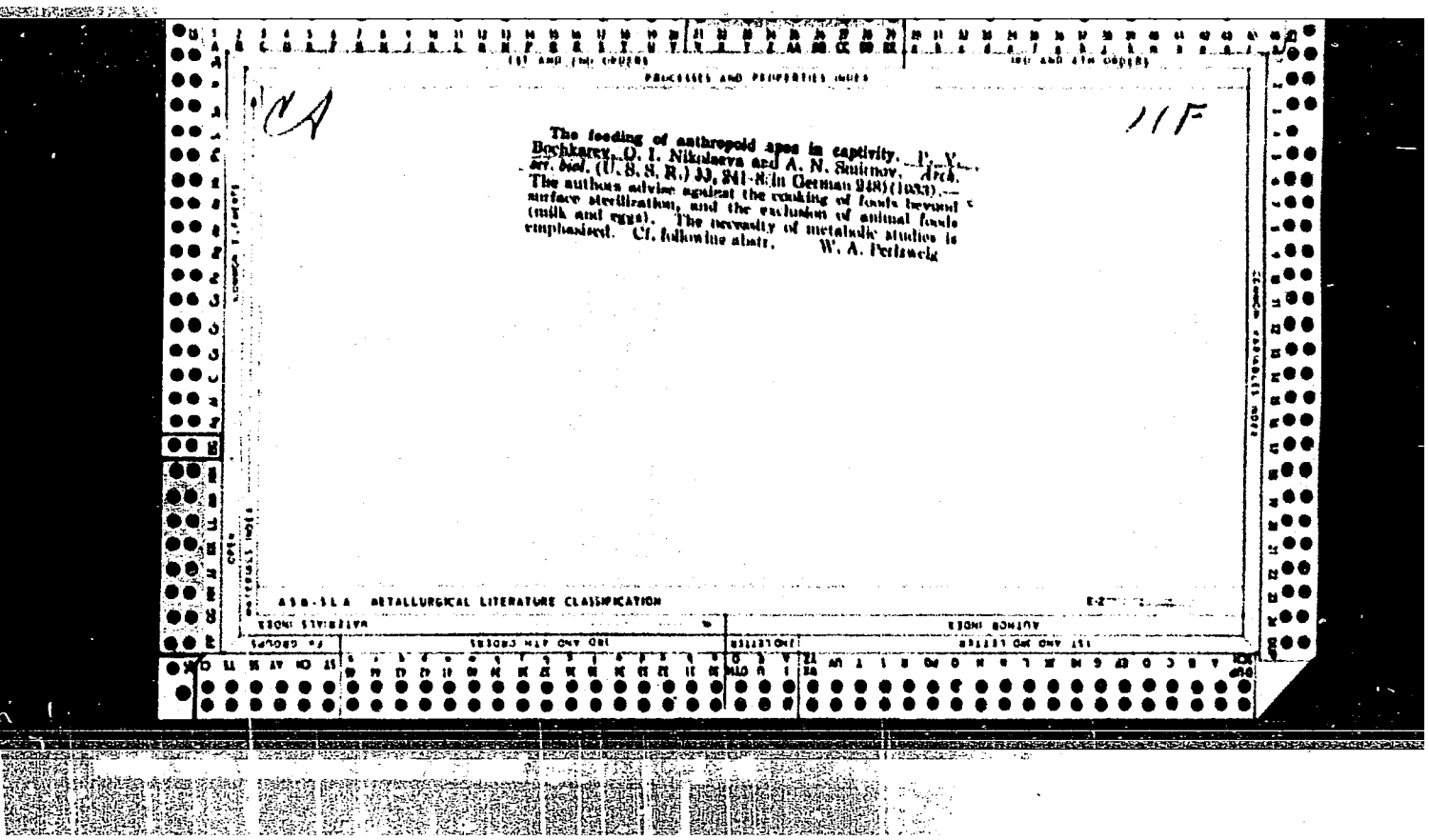

CA

11F

The feeding of anthropoid apes in captivity. P. V. Bychkarev, O. I. Nikolaeva and A. N. Smirnov. *Arch. sci. biol.* (U. S. S. R.) 33, 341-8 in German 348 (1933).—The authors advise against the cooking of foods beyond surface sterilization, and the exclusion of animal foods (milk and eggs). The necessity of metabolic studies is emphasized. Cf. following abstr. W. A. Perlzweig

A 56-5 L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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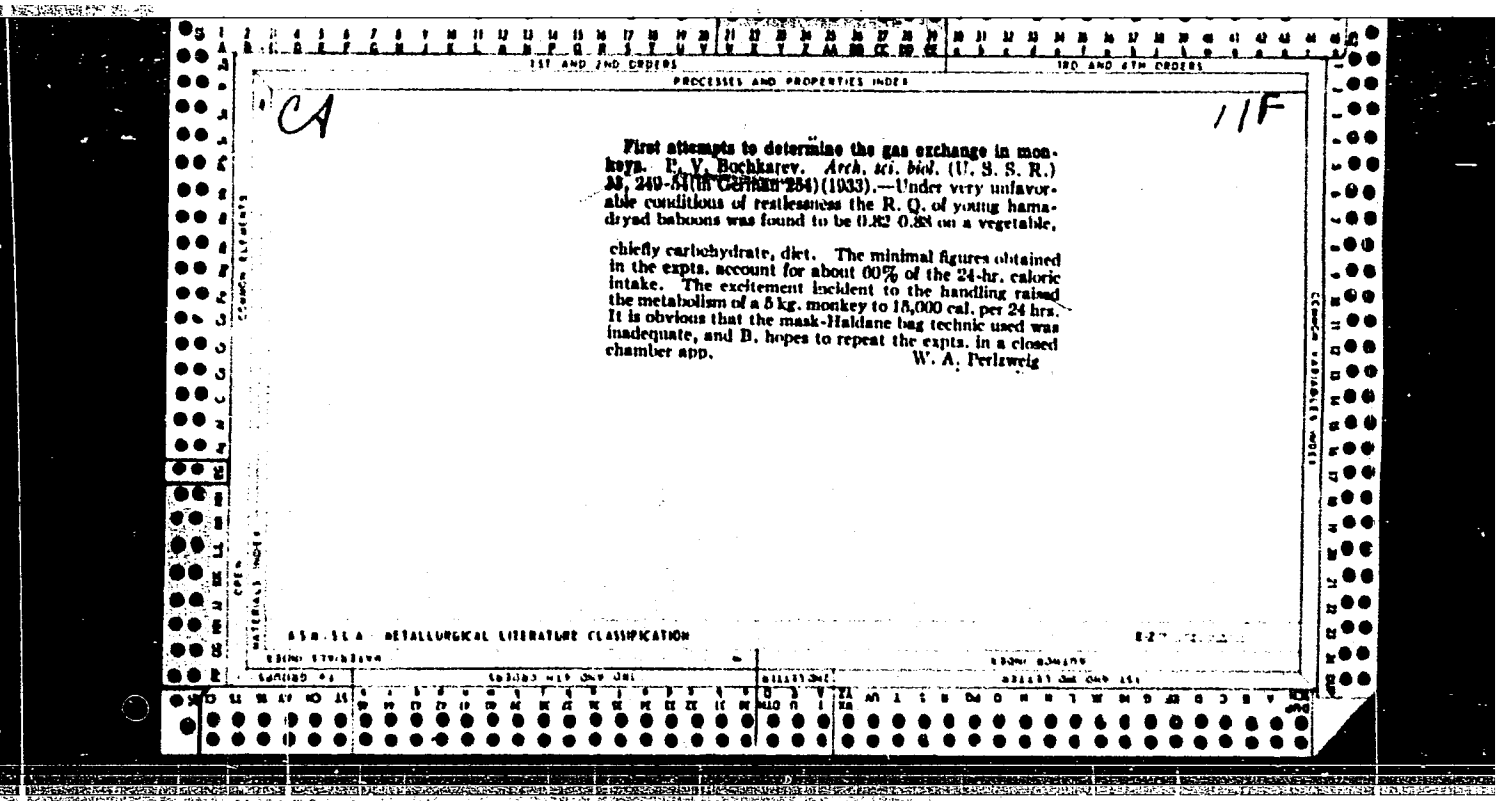

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

CA

11F

First attempts to determine the gas exchange in monkeys. P. V. Bochkarev. *Arch. sci. biol.* (U. S. S. R.) 33, 249-51(in German 254)(1933).—Under very unfavorable conditions of restlessness the R. Q. of young hamadryad baboons was found to be 0.82 0.88 on a vegetable, chiefly carbohydrate, diet. The minimal figures obtained in the expts. account for about 60% of the 24-hr. caloric intake. The excitement incident to the handling raised the metabolism of a 5 kg. monkey to 18,000 cal. per 24 hrs. It is obvious that the mask-Haldane bag technic used was inadequate, and B. hopes to repeat the expts. in a closed chamber app.

W. A. Perlzweig

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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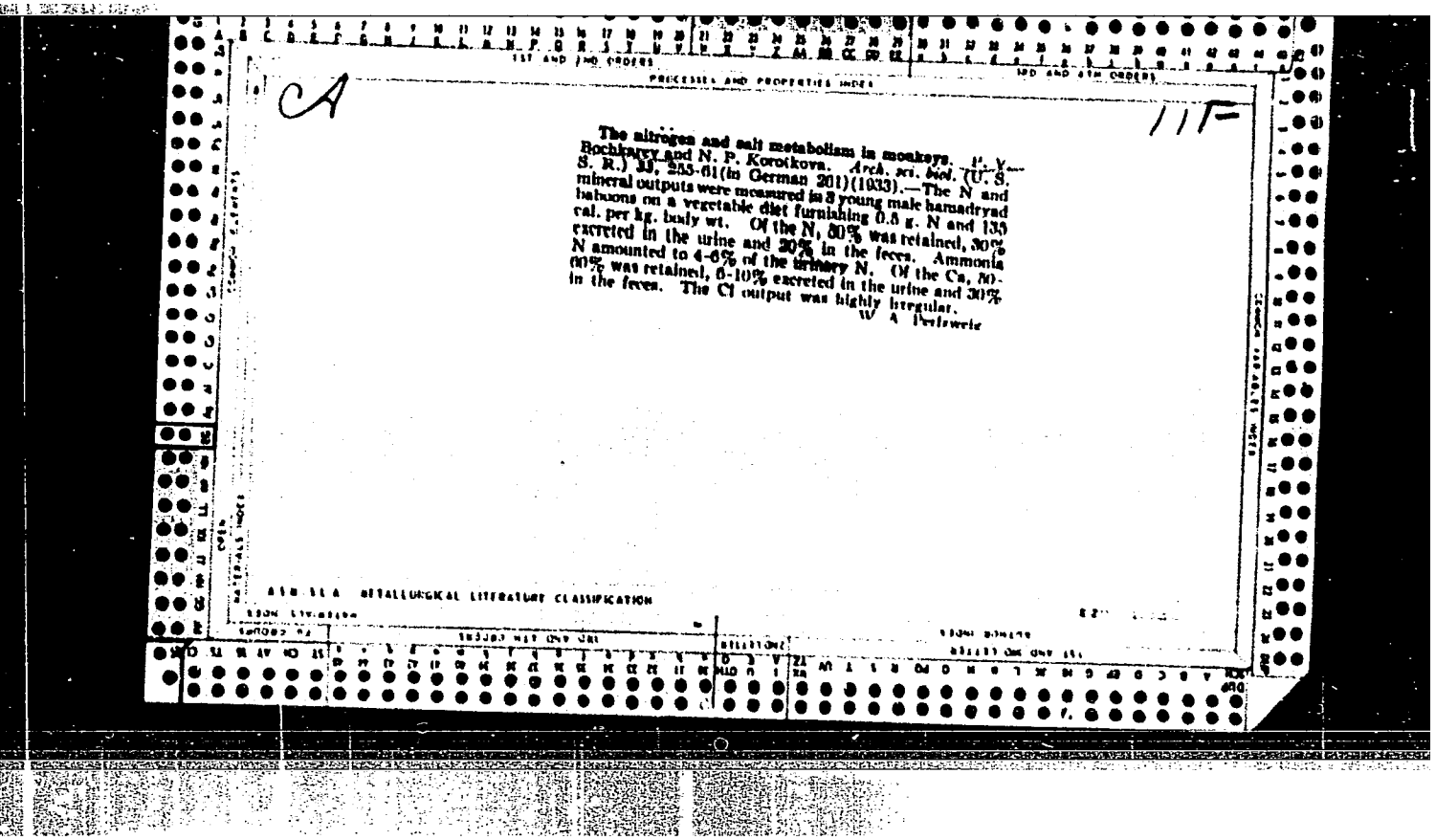

CA

11F

The nitrogen and salt metabolism in monkeys. I. Y. Rochinsky and N. P. Korotkova. *Arch. sci. biol.* (U. S. S. R.) 33, 253-61 (in German 261)(1933).—The N and mineral outputs were measured in 3 young male hamadryad baboons on a vegetable diet furnishing 0.8 g. N and 135 cal. per kg. body wt. Of the N, 80% was retained, 30% excreted in the urine and 20% in the feces. Ammonia N amounted to 4-6% of the urinary N. Of the Ca, 80-90% was retained, 6-10% excreted in the urine and 30% in the feces. The Cl output was highly irregular.

W. A. Perlzweig

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3

BOCHKAREV, P. V.

BOCHKAREV, P. V. "Material on the problem of standardizing vitamins in food rations for monkeys", Trudy Sukhum. biol. stantsii Akad. med. nauk SSSR, Vol. I, 1949, p.88-96

SO: U-4393, 19 August 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey', No. 22, 1949).

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3

BOCHKAREV, S.A.; REMIDOVSKIY, Yu.M.; BONDARENKO, M., red.; ABBASOV, T., tekhred.

[Mechanized cotton harvesting is the pride of the "Malek" State Farm] Mekhanizirovannaia uborka khlopka - gordost' sovkhoza "Malek." Tashkent, Gos.izd-vo Uzbekskoi SSR, 1960. 28 p. (MIRA 14:3)

(Syr Darya District--Cotton--Harvesting)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3

BOCHKAREV, S. N.

Bochkarev, S. N. "Early syphilitic neningo-encephalitis," Zdravookhraneniye Sov. Latvii, 1948, Symposium 2, p. 93-99

SO: U-3850, 16 June 53, (Letopsis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 5, 1949)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3

MANN, U.B. [Mann, W.B.]; SELIGER, G.G. [Seliger, H.H.]; BAZHENOV, V.A., [translator]; BOCHKAREV, V., red.; SAGURO, M.A., red.; VLASOVA, N.A., tekhn.red.

[Preparation and uses of standard radioactive specimens] Prigotovlenie i primenenie etalonnykh radioaktivnykh preparatov. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry v oblasti atomnoi nauki i tekhniki, 1960. 102 p. (MIRA 14:3)
(Radioactive substances--Standards)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3

BOCHKAREV, V.

New technology for the repairing of fire-tube boilers. Rech.transp. 19 no.5:47 My '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Nachal'nik tekhnicheskogo otdela Irkutskoy remontno-ekspluatatsionnoy bazy.
(Boilers—Maintenance and repair)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3

BOCHKAREV, V., gornyy inzh.

Review of "Regularities in the appearance of rock pressure" by A.M.Il'shtein. Bezop.truda v prom. 4 no.2:36-37 F '60. (MIRA 13:5)

(Coal mines and mining) (Il'shtein, A.M.)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3

BOCHKAREV, V.

International Conference on Labeled Compounds. Atom. energ. 15 no.3:269-271 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

(Radioactive tracers)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3"

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L 24416-65 EWP(k)/EWT(d)/EWP(h)/EWA(d)/EWP(l)/EWP(v) Pf-4
ACCESSION NR: AP4049439 S/0317/64/000/[illegible]

AUTHOR: Maslov, A. (Engineer, Major); Bochkarev, V. (Engineer [illegible])

TITLE An automatic machine locates the faults

SOURCE: Tekhnika i vooruzheniye, no. 5, 1964, 28-32

TOPIC TAGS: control system, automatic error correction, circuit checking, paper tape programming

ABSTRACT: The article provides a detailed description of an automatic checkout system for circuit elements and connections which was designed by the authors under the supervision of Candidate of Technical Sciences, Engineer-Colonel G. Vladimirovich. The block diagram of the system is shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. The system must be programmed separately for each type of equipment by punching out a 150 mm wide paper tape from which 20 pickups transfer the program to the system. This enables each element to be checked out in just two steps. The selection circuit consists of 10 relays and permits a choice of any two points in the tested circuit out of a possible 32. The storage of standard resistors contains 42 precision resistors and its selection circuit contains 17 relays which assure the availability of any resistor for comparison with the measured value from 1 ohm to 10 megohms with an accuracy of 1%. Standard DC and AC bridge techniques are

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ACCESSION NR: AP4049439

used to measure the impedances, with AC measurements being made at 500 cps. Parallel RC and other networks can be checked by suitable combination of AC and DC measurements. A milliammeter indicates the sign and the magnitude of the impedance. Other indicators are pilot lights. The system is capable of measuring resistances from 1 ohm to 10 megohms, capacitances from 100 pf to 50 microfarads and inductances from 100 millihenries to 1000 henries, as well as the tolerances of these elements at [illegible] 20%. In addition to this the system can measure short circuit [illegible] internal resistors. The [illegible] rectified voltage of + 300 and 6.3 volts, a DC supply of + 26 volts and [illegible] supply of 25, 26 and 6.3 volts at 500 ± 0.2 cps. A detailed [illegible] of the article [illegible] art has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: [illegible]

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

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L 24416-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4049439

ENCLOSURE: 01

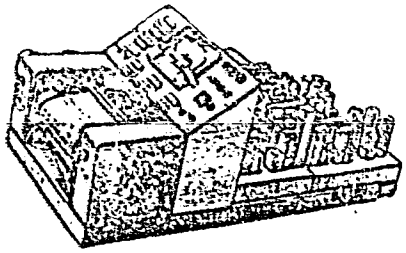

Fig. 1. Block diagram of the system: 1. element to be tested, 2. programming mechanism, 3. storage of standard resistors, 4. selection circuit for unknown measured element, 5. commutator, 6. selection circuit for standard resistors, 7. DC measurement circuit, 8. AC measurement circuit, 9. digital voltmeter, 10. indicator, 11. tolerance checking circuit.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3

BOCHKAREV, V. A.

Dissertation defended for the degree of Doctor of Philological Sciences at the Institute of World Literature imeni A. M. Gor'kiy 1962

"Russian Historical Dramaturgy in the First Quarter of the XIX Century."

Vestnik Akad. Nauk, No. 4, 1963, pp 119-145

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3

CHEKMAREV, A.P., akademik; KOVALENKO, Ya.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk; RYABOKON', N.K., inzh.; STAROSELETSKIY, M.I., inzh.; KLYUKIN, A.N., inzh.; KOSHCHIN, A.G., inzh.; MAKAYEVA, T.S., inzh.; BOCHKAREV, M.A., inzh.; MEZENIN, G.F.; TRAKHMAN, L.D.

Investigating the process of rolling wheels at the Nizhniy Tagil metallurgical combine. Stal' 25 no.6:543-546 Je '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. VNIITI i Nizhne-Tagil'skiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.

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21.4200

S/186/61/003/004/007/007
E037/E119

AUTHORS: Martynov, N.P., Bochkarev, V.A., and Lbov, A.A.

TITLE: Enrichment of U^{237} using the Szilard-Chalmers method and uranyl dibenzoyl methane

PERIODICAL: Radiokhimiya, 1961, Vol.3, No.4, pp. 508-509

TEXT: The Szilard-Chalmers method, which is based on the formation of recoil nuclei, is frequently used to separate isotopes of the bombarded element which are formed in a nuclear reaction. The following conditions must be observed in using this method: a) the recoil energy of the atom formed must be sufficient to break chemical bonds; b) the isotopes formed and the atoms of the original element should be in different chemical forms; c) the atoms formed during the bombardment should not exchange in their new chemical form with atoms of the irradiated chemical compound. The Szilard-Chalmers method has been used to concentrate U^{239} (Ref.2: J.W. Irvine, Phys. Rev., Vol.55, 1105 (1939). Ref.3: K. Starke, Naturwiss., Vol.30, 577 (1942). Ref.4: L. Melander, Acta Chem. Sland., Vol.1, 2, 169-177 (1947).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3

Enrichment of U^{237} using the S/186/61/003/004/007/007
E037/E119

Ref.5: A.H.W. Aten, Jr., N.I. Beers, D.C. de Groot. J. Inorg. Nucl. Chem., Vol.5, 159 (1958)), and U^{237} (Ref.6: A. Melander, H. Slätis, Phys. Rev., Vol.74, 709 (1948)). In the latter case solid uranyl salicaldehyde o-phenylenediamine was irradiated with fast neutrons, left until all the U^{239} had decayed, and then dissolved in pyridine. The U^{237} in the resulting solution was adsorbed on charcoal and desorbed with ammonium carbonate. The authors obtained an enrichment of ~500 and a U^{237} yield of 15-20%. The present authors chose as initial compound uranyl dibenzoyl methane which has a much lower tendency to hydrolize (Ref.7: R.B. Duffield, M. Calvin. J. Am. Chem. Soc., Vol.68, 1129 (1946) and Ref.8: H. Goette, Angew. Chem., A, Vol.60, 1, 19 (1948)) (hydrolysis lowers the enrichment coefficient and the yield) than uranyl benzoylacetonate; the latter is considered by Starke (Ref.3) to give the best results for U^{239}. The uranyl dibenzoyl methane was prepared from uranyl acetate and dibenzoyl methane in methanol following the method described in Ref.9 (Rukovodstvo po preparativnoy neorganicheskoy khimii (Handbook for preparative inorganic chemistry) (Pod. red.G.Brauera)

Card 2/5 Izd. IL, M. (1956)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3

Enrichment of U^{237} using the S/186/61/003/004/007/007
E037/E119

(Editor G. Brauer)). After recrystallisation the product contained 34% uranium. Before irradiations it was purified with $BaCO_3$. 2-6 g of the uranyl dibenzoyl methane in a plexiglass cassette were irradiated in a low-voltage 14 MeV neutron generator (using the $D(T,n)He^4$ reaction). The cassette was placed about 3 cm from the centre of a T-target; the irradiation time was 3-5 hours and intensity $\sim 10^{11}$ neutrons per second. After irradiation the contents of the cassette were dissolved in 20 ml acetone with the simultaneous addition of a suspension of 10 mg $BaCO_3$ in 0.6 ml H_2O. After mixing for 15 minutes the precipitate was separated by centrifuging and then it was washed with acetone. The $BaCO_3$ was dissolved in dilute HNO_3 and 0.1-0.2 mg of an Fe^{3+} salt added to the solution. The uranium was precipitated on ferric hydroxide using CO_2-free ammonia. After washing with aqueous ammonia the hydroxide precipitate was dissolved in 0.5 ml conc. HNO_3. The resulting solution was α-counted on a Pt disc. The thin layer was then washed with conc. HNO_3 and the U^{237} purified by precipitating the uranium on KY-1 (KU-1) cation exchanger followed by washing with a Trilon B solution to remove the contaminating activity. Further purification was carried out

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Enrichment of U^{237} using the S/186/61/003/004/007/007
E037/E119

on the anion exchanger ЭДЭ -10 (EDE-10) using an inorganic acid (HCl or H_2SO_4) as eluant. The amount of U^{238} in the initial preparation was determined by weighing and in the U^{237} enriched sample by α-counting in a 2π ionisation chamber. The β-activity of the U^{237} was measured using a standard torsion counter and standard targets for β-counting were prepared by shaking 20 mg of ground U_3O_8 in alcohol and transferring the suspension to a paper filter. The U^{237} enriched preparation for the standard targets for the β-counting was diluted with uranium to 20 mg U_3O_8. For determination of the total U^{237} activity in the irradiated sample ~200 mg was roasted to U_3O_8. The purity of the β-preparations was determined from their decay curves. To determine the contribution of β-activity due to UX_1 and UX_2 20 mg targets were prepared from non-irradiated U_3O_8. The same purification procedures were used for both irradiated and non-irradiated samples. After subtracting the components due to UX_1 and UX_2 from the overall decay curves, straight lines were obtained with slope corresponding to the half life of U^{237} (6.7 days). The activity of U^{237} at the moment irradiation ceased was used in the calculation. In selecting the above optimum conditions for

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Enrichment of U^{237} using the S/186/61/003/004/007/007
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separating the uranium with $BaCO_3$ the authors studied the effect of the amounts of water and $BaCO_3$ added to the uranyl dibenzoyl methane acetone solution on the amount of uranium and U^{237} separated and also the effect of mixing time of the acetone solution and the aqueous suspension of $BaCO_3$. The method described above gives a U^{237} enrichment of ~8%. Acknowledgments are expressed to Yu.A. Vasil'yev for carrying out the irradiations.
There are 9 references (8 non-Soviet and 1 a translation in Russian from a non-Soviet publication). The English language references read as follows:
Ref.1: L. Szilard, T.A. Chalmers, Nature, Vol.134, 462 (1934).
Ref.2: as in text above.
Ref.5: as in text above.
Ref.6: as in text above.

SUBMITTED: July 2, 1960

[Abstractor's Note: This is an abridged translation.]

Card 5/5

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3

L 34747-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EWG(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pr-4/Pu-4 IJP(c) RM/
ACCESSION NR: AT5015401 UR/0000/65/000/000/0190/0194 JD/JG/GS/RM
541.183: 546.799.6 + 546.654 + 546.666 + 546.668
547.914

AUTHOR: Bochkarev, V. A.; Libov, A. A.

TITLE: Adsorption of curium, lanthanum, erbium, and ytterbium from lithium chloride solutions by the AV-17-anion-exchange resin

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Otdeleniye obshchey i tekhnicheskoy khimii. Soosazhdeniye i adsorbtsiya radioaktivnykh elementov (Coprecipitation and adsorption of radioactive elements). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 190-194

TOPIC TAGS: rare earth determination, rare earth adsorption, chromatographic analysis, anion exchange resin, curium purification, americium purification, transplutonium element

ABSTRACT: The object of this study was to select the optimum conditions for the separation of trace amounts of Cm and Am from rare earths on the AV-17 anion-exchange resin. The eluents used were LiCl and LiCl + C_2H_5OH solutions. The partition coefficients D_v of Cm, La, Er, and Yb were determined as a function of LiCl and HCl concentration and of

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temperature. As HCl increases, the adsorption of these elements declines. The best separation without addition of ethanol is obtained with 10 M LiCl + 0.1 M HCl. In this case, the separation factors $D_y(Cm)/D_y(La)$ and $D_y(Cm)/D_y(Yb)$ are 12 and 6, respectively (at T = 80C). At LiCl concentrations greater than 11 M, the separation of Cm from Yb decreases because the latter becomes much more strongly adsorbed. In addition, elution under these conditions is very time-consuming. For LiCl < 9 M, the [illegible] slight, and the separation of Cm from Yb also becomes difficult. Addition of ethanol to LiCl solutions improves the separation of Cm and Am from rare earths [illegible] the separation factor $D_y(Cm)/D_y(La)$ in 10 M LiCl at T = 60 [illegible] the same solution containing 10% ethanol this value jumps to [illegible] tions for the separation of Cm and Am from rare earths are as follows: 0.1 M HCl, 5-10 ml ethanol per 100 ml of solution, temperature 60C. Under these conditions, the separation factor $D_y(Cm)/D_y(La)$ is equal to 35. Thus, the AV-17 resin can be used successfully for the separation of trace amounts of transplutonium and rare earth elements. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 27Mar64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: IC

NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3

BOCHKAREV, V.A.; VOYEVODIN, Ye.N.

Separation of americium and curium by the anion-exchange method using solutions containing a mixture of methyl alcohol and nitric acid as an eluent. Radiokhimiia 7 no.4:461-465 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3

BOCHKAREVA, V.A.

Formation of the chemical composition of underground waters in the region of the Shat-Kokchetav highland and East-Kokchetav Trough. Trudy Inst. geol. nauk AN Kazakh.SSR no.14:92-115 '65.
(MIRA 19:1)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3

BOCHTAREV, V.F.; KOBLENTS, E.L.

Reducing the cross section of trenches. Razved. i okh. nedr 26 no.10:46-48 O '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Sadonskoye rudoupravleniye.
(Ores--Sampling and estimation)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3

BOCHKAREV, V.F.

Controlling the excessive wear of small diamond heads. Razved. i okh. nedr 27 no.2:60 F '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Sadonskoye rudoupravleniye.
(Rock drills)
(Mechanical wear)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3

BOCHKAREV, V. G., Engineer

"Basic Problems of Metal Bracing in the Stopes of Sloping Seams." Sub 5 Jun 47, Moscow Mining Inst imeni I. V. Stalin

Dissertations presented for degrees in* science and engineering in Moscow in 1947

SO: Sum No. 457, 18 Apr 55

* Cand. Tech. Sci.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3

AVERSHIN, S.G., prof., dokt.tekhn.nauk; ANAN'IN, G.P., dotsent, kand.tekhn. nauk; BARANOV, A.I., dotsent, inzh.; BERLIN, A.Ye., inzh.; BOCHKAREV, V.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; BUTKEVICH, R.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; VESELOVSKIY, V.S., prof.,doktor tekhn.nauk; VESKOV, M.I., kand. tekhn.nauk; VOL'KENAU, A.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; GAHKAVI, S.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; GORBACHEV, T.F.; DAVIDYANTS, V.T., kand.tekhn.nauk; DMITRIYEV, M.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; DOBROVOL'SKIY, V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; DUKALOV, M.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZAYTSEV, N.A.; ZARANKIN, P.S., inzh.; ZVYAGIN, P.Z., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; IL'SHTEYN, A.M., kand.tekhn. nauk; KILYACHKOV, A.P., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; KIRICHENKO, I.P., inzh.; KRUPENNIKOV, G.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; KUZNETSOV, S.T., kand. tekhn.nauk; KUCHERSKIY, L.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; LINDENAU, N.I., inzh.; LIPKOVICH, dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; LOKSHIN, B.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; MURATOV, M.L., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; MUCHNIK, V.S., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; NAYDYSH, A.M., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; NEKRASOVSKIY, Ya.E., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; NEKHAYEV, G.A., inzh.; NUROK, G.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; OVINOV, M.I., inzh.; PORTNOV, A.A., inzh.; PROSKURIN, V.V., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; RUDNEV, B.A., inzh.; SAPITSKIY, K.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; SELETSKIY, R.A., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; SEMENOV, A.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; SKAFA, P.V., inzh.; SONIN, S.D., prof.; SUDOPLATOV, A.P., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; TIMOSHEVICH, V.A., inzh.; FURMAN, A.A., inzh.; CHINAKAL, N.A.; SHAKHMEYSTER, L.G., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; TERPIGOREV, A.M., glavnyy red.; LOZNEVA, A.A., red.; NAUMKIN, I.F., red.; OSTROVSKIY, S.B., red.; PANOV, A.D., red.; STUGAREV, A.S., red.; SHELKOV, A.A.,

(Continued on next card)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3

AVERSHIN, S.G.---(continued) Card 2.
red.; ARKHANGEL'SKIY, A.S., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; REZNIKOV, G.A., insh., red.; ALESHIN, M.I., red.izd-va; KACHALKINA, Z.I., red. izd-va; PROZOROVSKAYA, V.L., tekhn.red.; NADEINSKAYA, A.A., tekhn.red.

[Mining; an encyclopedic handbook] Gornoe delo; entsiklopedicheskii spravochnik. Glav. red. A.M. Terpigorev. Chleny glav.red.: F.A. Barabanov i dr. Vol.5 [Underground coal mining] Razrabotka ugol'nykh mestorozhdenii podzemnym sposobom. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po ugol'noi promyshl. 1958. 447 p. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Gorbachev, Chinakal).
2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk USSR (for Zaytsev).
(Coal mines and mining)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3

BOCHKAREV, V.G.

Studying rock pressure manifestations in stopes on the basis of solid medium mechanics. Ugol' 33 no. 7:24-28 Jl '58. (MIRA 11:7)

(Stoping)
(Earth pressure)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3

BOCHKAREV, V.G.

Once more on rock pressure in longwall areas. Ugol' 34 no.11:50-53 N '59 (MIRA 13:3)

(Subsidences(Earth movements))

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3

BLIZNYUKOV, Yuriy Nikolayevich; BOCHKAREV, Vladimir Ivanovich; BURACHKOVSKIY, Vladimir Vladimirovich; GIRSHKYKH, Lazar' Isaakovich; DUBROVSKIY, Viktor Fedorovich; ISMAILOV, Sadykh Ismail-ogly; SAZONENKO, Petr Alekseyevich; SMIRNOV, Arseniy Sergeyevich; SYROMYATNIKOV, Yevgeniy Sergeyevich; SUSLENNIKOV, Nikolay Mikhaylovich; KAYESHKOVA, S.M., ved. red.; TROFIMOV, A.V., tekhn. red.

[Practice of innovators in drilling and exploiting oil wells] Opyt novatorov bureniia i ekspluatatsii neftianykh skvazhin. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1961. 67 p. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Moscow. TSentral'noye byuro promyshlennykh normativov po trudu.
(Oil well drilling) (Automatic control)
(Oil fields—Equipment and supplies)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3

CHUIKIN, Ye.I.; BOCHKAREV, V.M.; SARAPUL'TSEV, I.A.

Exclusion of the potassium background by the double-standard method.
Med. rad. 5 no.9:70-72 S '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(POTASSIUM) (RADIATION--MEASUREMENT)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3

CHUYKIN, Ye.I.; BOBROVA, A.M.; BOCHKAREV, V.M.; BALUKOVA, Ye.V.; RYBAKOV, Ye.I.; SARAPUL'TSEV, I.A.; SOKOLOVA, L.A.

Use of radioactive indicators in studying the movement regularities of technological solutions in the production of titanium dioxide. Lakokras.mat.i ikh prim. no.5:64-70 '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Radioactive tracers) (Titanium oxides)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3

BOCHKAREV, V.M.; ANTROPOVA, Z.G.; BELOVA, Ye.I.

Migration of strontium-90 and cerium-144 in soils of various mechanical composition. Pochvovedenie no.9:56-59 S '64. (MIRA 17:12)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3

BOCHKAREV, V.M.; GORSKAYA, Yu.I.; DLERBERG, A.A.; TERESHCHENKO, N.I., red.

[Collection of accounting problems in agricultural enterprises] Zadachnik po bukhgalterskomu uchetu v sel'skokhoziaistvennykh predpriiatiiakh. Moskva, Sel'khozizdat, 1963. 279 p. (MIRA 18:1)

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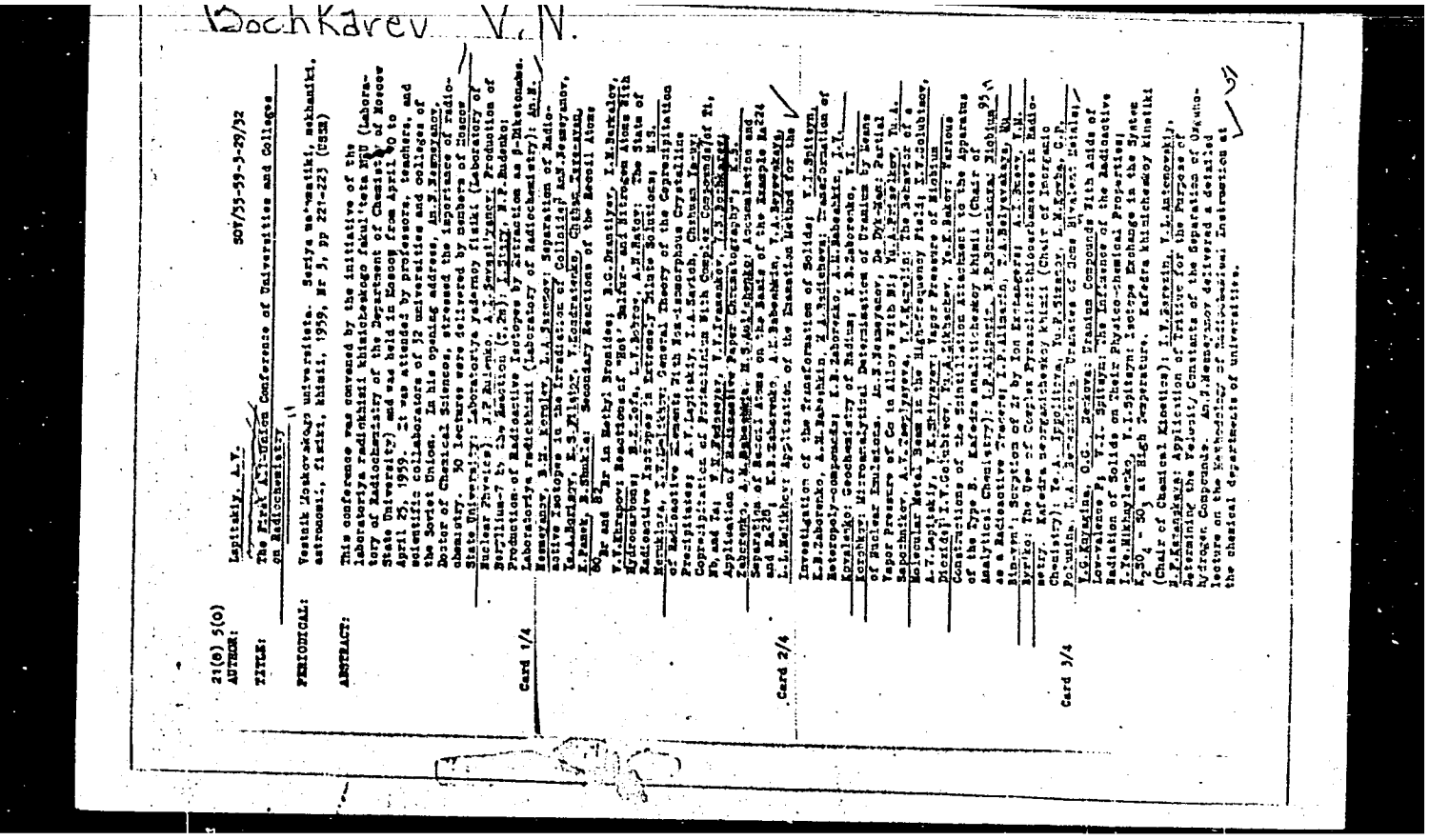
"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3



Doch Karev V. N.

21(6) 5(0) SOV/55-59-3-29/32

AUTHOR: Lapitskiy, A.V.

TITLE: The First All-Union Conference of Universities and Colleges on Radiochemistry

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta. Seriya matematiki, mekhaniki, astronomii, fiziki, khimii, 1959, Nr 3, pp 221-223 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This conference was convened by the initiative of the laboratoriya radiokhimii khimicheskogo fakul'teta MGU (Laboratory of Radiochemistry of the Department of Chemistry of Moscow State University) and was held in Moscow from April 20 to April 25, 1959. It was attended by professors, teachers, and scientific collaborators of 32 universities and colleges of the Soviet Union. In his opening address, M.P. Nemenov, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, stressed the importance of radiochemistry. 30 lectures were delivered by members of these State University; Laboratoriya yadernoy fiziki (Laboratory of Nuclear Physics); I.P. Alimarin, A.P. Zhuravleva: Production of Beryllium-7 by the Reaction (p,2n); I.Ye. Starik, B.P. Rudenko: Production of Radioactive Isotopes by Attraction of β-Photons. Laboratoriya radiokhimii (Laboratory of Radiochemistry); M.K. Nemenov, B.N. Kornilov, L.A. Zinov'yev: Separation of Radioactive Isotopes in Extremely Pure Solutions; M.K. Nemenov, B.N. Kornilov, L.A. Zinov'yev: Separation of Radioactive Isotopes in Extremely Pure Solutions; K.A. Kocharyan, K.S. Filippov, Yu.A. Zolotavin, G.N. Yakovlev: Secondary Reactions of the Recoil Atom

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Br and Br in Methyl Bromide; B.G. Dzantiyev, I.E. Starik, V.V. Khrapov: Reactions of "Hot" Bromine- and Nitrogen Atoms With Hydrocarbons; E.Z. Zaks, L.V. Zotov, A.F. Kuzin: The State of Radioactive Isotopes in Extremely Pure Solutions; N.S. Nikolayev, Z.V. Plekhov: General Theory of the Coprecipitation of Radioactive Elements With Non-isomorphous Crystalline Precipitates; A.V. Lapitskiy, I.A. Serich, Chzhan Tsy-yun: Coprecipitation of Protactinium With Complex Compounds of Fe, and Ta; V.N. Fedoseyev, V.I. Ivanenko, V.V. Pechkovskiy: Application of Radioactive Rare Elements in Paper Chromatography; E.S. Zaborenko, A.M. Babeshkin, M.S. Mal'chenko: Accumulation and Separation of Radioelements on the Basis of the Example Ra224 and Ra228; K.B. Zaborenko, A.K. Babeshkin, V.A. Seryakova, I.L. Keltner: Application of the Isotope Method for the

Card 2/4

Investigation of the Transformation of Solids; V.I. Spitsyn, K.B. Zaborenko, A.M. Babeshkin, T.A. Sidorova: Transformation of Heteropoly-compounds; K.B. Zaborenko, A.K. Babeshkin, V.I. Kornilov: Geochemistry of Radium; K.B. Zaborenko, V.I. Korshkin: Micromethodical Determination of Uranium by Means of Nuclear Emulsions. M.S. Nemenov, Za Dyk-Yan: Partial Vapor Pressure of Co in Alloys With Bi; V.M. Peshkova, T.A. Sapozhnikov, A.V. Zemlyanova, V.V. Kazakov: The Behavior of a Molecular Metal Beam in the High-frequency Field; Yu.A. Zolotavin, V.V. Shirokov: Vapor Pressure of Binary Metallic Systems; Yu.A. Zolotavin, V.A. Ivanov: Vapor Pressure of Rhodium Chloride; I.V. Gol'braykh, Yu.K. Baker: Various Constructions of the Scintillation Attachment to the Apparatus of the Type B. Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii (Chair of Analytical Chemistry); I.P. Alimarin, Z.A. Bel'yavskaya, Yu.A. Zolotavin: Separation of Zr by Ion Exchangers; A.I. Berg, V.N. Sapozhnikov, A.V. Zemlyanova, V.V. Kazakov: The Behavior of a Molecular Metal Beam in the High-frequency Field; A.V. Lapitskiy, V.K. Shirokov: Vapor Pressure of Binary Metallic Systems; Kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii (Chair of Inorganic Chemistry); Ye.A. Ippolitova, Yu.P. Simanov, L.M. Kovba, G.P. Polushin, N.A. Bergman: Products of Some Elements Obtained by Irradiation of Uranium With Fast Neutrons; I.G. Ryabova, O.G. Zelenov: Uranium Compounds With Acids of Low-valence P; V.I. Spitsyn: The Influence of the Radioactive Radiation of Solids on Their Physico-chemical Properties; I.Ye. Nikhayenko, V.I. Spitsyn: Isotope Exchange in the System K_2SO_4 - SO at High Temperature. Kafedra khimicheskoy kinetiki (Chair of Chemical Kinetics); I.V. Berezin, V.I. Antonovskiy, Z.K. Karapetyan: Application of Trivue for the Purpose of Determining the Velocity Constants of the Separation of Ozone-Hydrogen Compounds. A.N. Nemenov delivered a detailed lecture on the Methodology of Radiochemical Instruction at the chemical departments of universities.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3

S/153/60/003/003/024/036/XX
B016/B058

AUTHORS: Fedoseyev, V. M., Ivanenkov, V. V., Bochkarev, V. N.

TITLE: Using the Method of Paper Radiochromatography for Studying the Reciprocal Action of Some Organic Bromides With Thiourea

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vyasshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1960, Vol. 3, No. 3, pp. 484 - 488

TEXT: The authors report on the use of paper radiochromatography for studying the reaction of thiourea with 2,3-dibromo propyl amine (DBPA) and its N-derivatives. As previously proved by them (Ref.5), corresponding diisothiourea derivatives (I) form in this case. Such a compound is, of course, unstable as a free amine and is completely transformed into 2-imino-5-isothioureamethyl-thiazole. It further turned out that ring formation is not prevented by the substitution of a hydrogen atom in the amino group of DBPA. Corresponding 2-imino-3-alkyl-5-isothiourea-methyl-thiazoles (II) were formed there as reaction products. Even at

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3

Using the Method of Paper Radiochromatography for Studying the Reciprocal Action of Some Organic Bromides With Thiourea

S/153/60/003/003/034/036/XX
B016/B058

a long lasting reciprocal action with a great excess of thiourea, dibromo-propyl-phthalimide produces a reaction product, in which only one bromine atom is substituted by the isothiourea group: 2-bromo-3-isothiourea-propyl-phthalimide (III). By using thiourea, tagged at the sulfur, in the radiochromatographic analysis, the authors succeeded in determining the following details: 1) The degree at which thiourea enters into the reaction. As may be seen from Fig.2, thiourea reacts most strongly with N,N-diethyl-dibromo-propyl amine, the reaction setting in immediately after mixing the reagents. The reaction with dibromo-propyl-phthalimide proceeds much more slowly. 2) The proof of the dependence of the reaction rate on the structure of the amine used. From experiments with N-ethyl-, N-propyl-, N-butyl-, and not substituted DBPA (Fig.3), the authors conclude that the reaction rate rapidly increases with the rising number of the carbon atoms in the alkyl radical up to three. The reaction rate drops at a further extension of the carbon chain. The authors are not yet able to interpret this phenomenon. 3) The determination of the temperature of the reaction medium. The influence of the temperature on the reaction rate was proved with the

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3

Using the Method of Paper Radiochromatography for Studying the Reciprocal Action of Some Organic Bromides With Thiourea

S/153/60/003/003/024/036/XX
B016/B058

example of N-propyl-dibromo-propyl-amine in methyl-, ethyl-, isobutyl-, and isoamyl-alcohol. 2-imino-3-propyl-5-isothiourea-methyl-thiazole formed in all cases, but with different rate. The authors conclude from Fig.4 that thiourea was completely reacted in iscamyl-alcohol within 30 min, while this was achieved in isobutyl-alcohol only after 2 hrs. The course of reaction in methyl- and ethyl-alcohol is practically the same, but much slower than in the former two alcohols. Fig.1 shows the distribution of activity between thiourea and the reaction product in isobutyl-alcohol. Curve A illustrates the measurements by means of the instrument of the type Б (B), while curve Б was automatically recorded by the instrument "Бамбук" (Bambuk) on the diagram strip of the self-recording potentiometer "КВ" (KV). The authors recommend the radiochromatographic analysis for studying the kinetics of organic reactions, for identification and quantitative determination of products of neutron irradiation as well as for investigating the reaction of isotope exchange of organic and inorganic compounds. This paper was presented at the First Inter-University Conference on Radiochemistry, held in Moscow from April 20 to 25, 1958. There are 4 figures and 5 references:

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3

Using the Method of Paper Radiochromatography for Studying the Reciprocal Action of Some Organic Bromides With Thiourea.

S/153/60/003/003/024/036/XX
B016/B058

1 Soviet, 1 US, 1 British, and 1 French.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova; Kafedra radiokhimii (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov; Chair of Radiochemistry)

CT, 1960
v.3
p.484

$$CH_2BrCHBrCH_2NR_1R_2 \xrightarrow{2S=C(NH_2)_2} CH_2-CH-CH_2-NR_1R_2$$

$$\begin{matrix} & S & S & \\ & | & | & \\ H_2N-C & & C-NH_2 & \\ & \| & \| & \\ & HBr\cdot NH & NH\cdot HBr & \end{matrix} \qquad (I)$$

$R_1 = R_2 = C_2H_5$; $R_1 = H$; $R_2 = CH_3CO$

(I)

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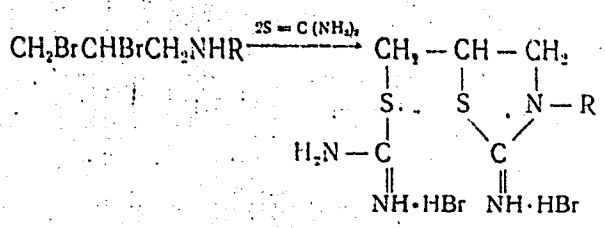
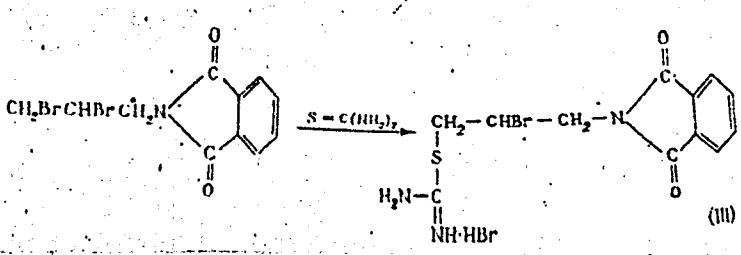
B016/B058



(II)

R=H, C_2H_5, C_3H_7, n-C_4H_9, i-C_4H_9, n-C_5H_{11}, i-C_5H_{11}



(III)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3

FEDOSEYEV, V.M.; BOCHKAREV, V.N.; SILAYEV, A.B.

S-Derivatives of thiourea. Part 3: Reaction of thiourea with N-(2,3-dibromopropyl) phthalimide. Zhur. ob. khim. 30 no.11: 3795-3798 N'60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Urea) (Phthalimide)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3

21400

S/120/61/000/002/011/042
E032/E114

21.5200

AUTHORS: Bochkarev, V.N., and Nefedov, V.V.

TITLE: A scintillation detector for the separate recording of heavy and light analyzing particles

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1961, No.2, pp. 80-81

TEXT: The present authors have developed a device for distinguishing between electrons and heavy particles. The detector is based on the following principles. Consider scintillation consisting of two components with decay constants $\tau_б$ and τ_M. Suppose the scintillation is detected by a photomultiplier so that the form of the voltage pulse which appears at its output depends on the ratio of these decay constants and the time constant RC of the photomultiplier output. When $\tau_б \ll \tau_M$ this pulse can be divided (in time) into two pulses corresponding to the fast and slow components of the scintillation. In order to carry this out it is sufficient for the time constant RC to be small ($RC \sim \tau_б$) and then after a time interval T, it should suddenly increase to a much larger value. During this interval the fast component will have decayed and the corresponding voltage

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E032/E114

A scintillation detector for the separate recording of heavy and light analyzing particles

maximum will have fallen to a small value so that after RC increases the voltage pulse will depend only on the slow component. The discontinuous change in RC can be produced with the aid of the circuit shown in the figure. The current pulse from the dynode of the photomultiplier is fed into the grid of the biased off tube Л26. The resistance in grid circuit is largely determined by the conducting diodes Д1 and Д2. About 0.1 μsec after the appearance of the scintillation a standard rectangular voltage pulse (1 μsec long) is applied to the grid of Л3а. This pulse is produced by the univibrator and cuts off the diodes as a result of which the resistance in the grid circuit of Л26 suddenly increases. The same pulse is used to open Л26 which then begins to conduct the pulse due to the slow component. The grid of Л2а receives a current pulse from another dynode and since RC at the output of this dynode is large, a voltage pulse proportional to the sum of the fast and slow components appears on this grid. Furthermore, a voltage pulse appears on the

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A scintillation detector for the separate recording of heavy and light analyzing particles

anode of $Л_{2б}$ and depends on the difference between two quantities, one of which is proportional to the slow component and the other to the sum of the fast and slow components. Since the ratio of these quantities is independent of the energy of the exciting particle and depends only on its nature, it follows that by suitable choice of the cathode resistance of $Л_{1а}$ it is possible to cut off by an amplitude discriminator all the pulses due to electrons, but allow through all the pulses due to protons. The device has been used to discriminate against gamma rays in the detection of fast neutrons by a scintillation counter. It can also be used to record gamma rays with discrimination against neutrons by using anti-coincidences between pulses due to the scintillations and those due to protons. Acknowledgements are expressed to I.V. Shtranikh who took part in the development of the electronics.
There are 1 figure and 2 references: 1 Soviet and 1 English.

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A scintillation detector for the separate recording of heavy and light analyzing particles

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut AN SSSR
(Physics Institute, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: March 28, 1960

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3

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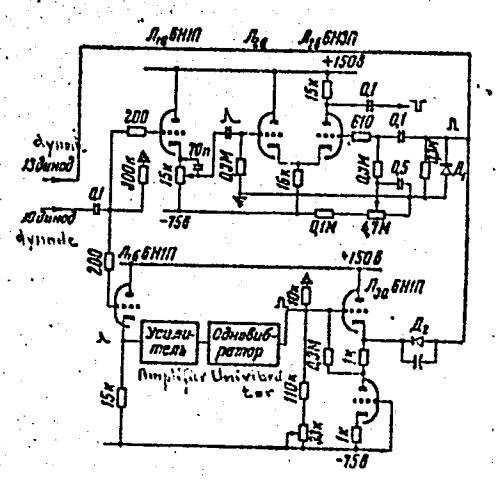
E032/E114

A scintillation detector for the ...



Figure

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3

Bochkarev, V.P.

124-1957-10-11796

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 10, p 88 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Bochkarev, V. P., Motorin, V. S.

TITLE: The Model of the "EGDA" Device (Model' pribora "EGDA")

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. tr. Kazakhsk. gorno-metallurg. in-ta, 1956, Vol 11, pp 73-79

ABSTRACT: Description of a simplified construction of N. N. Pavlovskiy's "EGDA" device. As an electrical conductor, a weak solution of copper sulphate or fine grain sand moistened with sulphate solution is applied. As a zero indicator, a galvanometer or a repeater is used for demonstrative purposes. An illustrative example is solved.

P. F. Fil'chakov

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3

FEDOSEYEV, V.M.; BOCHKAREV, V.N.; SILAYEV, A.B.

Derivatives of thiourea. Part 4: Preparation of 2-bromo-3-isothiuronium propylamine and study of some of its transformations. Zhur.ob.khim. 31 no.12:3929-3933 D '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V.Lomonosova.
(Pseudourea)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3

L 13005-65 EWT(l)/EWP(l)/EED-2 Pc-4/Pq-4/Pg-4/Pk-4 IJP(c) BB/GG
ACCESSION NR: AR4039895 S/0058/64/000/004/A029/A030

AUTHORS: Shtranikh, I. V.; Bochkarev, V. N.; Volkov, A. N.; Klabukov, A. M.

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fiz., Abs. 4A302

TITLE: Multidimensional TsIRU recording system

CITED SOURCE: Tr. 5-y Nauchno-tekhn. konferentsii po yadern. radioelektronike. T. 2. Ch. 2. M., Gosatomizdat, 1963, 135-143

TOPIC TAGS: digital recording system, pulse height analyzer, pulse time analyzer, magnetic drum memory, binary coding

TRANSLATION: Data are reported on the TsIRU centralized measuring and recording unit (CMRU) developed jointly by the Lebedev Institute and by the OIYal. This system was designed for the registration of four independent 64 x 64 multidimensional spectra with capacity of

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10,000 pulses per channel, and simultaneous registration of two 256-channel pulse-height and four time spectra, the capacity of each channel also being 10,000 pulses. The CNRU memory block is a magnetic drum device. This magnetic memory contains more than 80 heads and has a peripheral resolution of ~4 x 10^3 writing pulses (2.7 pulses per mm of length). The number of drum revolutions is 25 per second. By employing preliminary memorization of the incoming pulses (in code form) and a system for selecting the next necessary address, it is possible to write in each drum sector up to 25 statistically distributed pulses per second. Methods of reducing the dead time of the system during the registration of spectra are discussed. The average recording time can be reduced to 10 μsec. The operating speed of the system is ensured by using an "equalization of the statistics" method. One of the features of this system is coding of the incoming parameters in binary form, which is then processed prior to obtaining the final results. Another distinguishing feature is the possibility of preliminary determination of the

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necessary address in the ferrite type buffer memory system connected ahead of the recording circuits of the drum. A block diagram of the CMRU is presented, and variants of its operation for registration of multidimensional spectra and realization of multichannel measurements are discussed in detail. M. Vishnevskiy.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3

BOCHKAREV, V.N.; PUCHKOV, V.A.; VUL'FSON, N.S.; SHEMYAKIN, M.M.; OVCHINNIKOV, Yu.A.; KIRYUSHKIN, A.A.; IVANOV, V.T.; VINOGRADOVA, Ye.I.; ALDANOVA, N.A.

Depsipeptides. Part 51: Mass spectrometric study of cyclotetradepsipeptides of regular structure. Khim.prirod.soed. 1:52-58 '65.

1. Institut khimii prirodnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR. (MIRA 18:6)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3

ACC NR: AP6013581

SOURCE CODE: UR/0144/65/000/010/1163/1167

AUTHOR: Bochkarev, Vadim Markoisovich (Senior sceintific worker); Grinshteyn, Vladimir Il'ich (Chief of complex relay bureau); Shevtsov, Viktor Mitrofanovich (Senior research engineer)

ORG: Chuvash Electrotechnical Scientific Research Institute (Chuvashskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut)

TITLE: Thyristor operation in circuits with active-inductance load and pulsed control

SOURCE: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Elektromekhanika, no. 10, 1965, 1163-1167

TOPIC TAGS: circuit design, computer switching, automation, electronic component

ABSTRACT: Thyristors, because of their high switching power (up to 10 kW), speed (10-20 μsec), and sensitivity (0.01-1.0 V), are presently in wide-spread use as substitutes for intermediate relays or in output sections of relay protection and automation. The authors give a brief description of thyristor characteristics, operation, associated theory, and typical circuit connections. They conclude that 1) in numerous cases of relay protection and automation circuit design one should use the pulsed thyristor control with either constant or variable anode voltage; 2) during thyristor operation with active-inductance load one should take into account the resulting peculiarities of the necessary control pulse duration; and 3) the circuits presented in the paper permit a relaxation of demands imposed usually on control pulses.

UDC: 621.314.64

Card 1/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3

BOCHKAREV, V.N.; ZAYONCHKOVSKIY, A.D.; KRASNOV, B.Ya.

Some properties of rubber manufactured with the use of low pressure polyethylene. Kozh.-obuv.prom. 7 no.3:23-25 Mr '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3

L [illegible]

ACC NR: AP6013581 SOURCE CODE: UR/0144/65/000/010/1163/1167

AUTHOR: Bochkarev, Vadim Markoisovich (Senior sceintific worker); Grinshteyn, Vladimir Il'ich (Chief of complex relay bureau); Shevtsov, Viktor Mitrofanovich (Senior research engineer)

ORG: Chuvash Electrotechnical Scientific Research Institute (Chuvashskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut)

TITLE: Thyristor operation in circuits with active-inductance load and pulsed control

SOURCE: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Elektromekhanika, no. 10, 1965, 1163-1167

TOPIC TAGS: circuit design, computer switching, automation, electronic component

ABSTRACT: Thyristors, because of their high switching power (up to 10 kW), speed (10-20 μsec), and sensitivity (0.01-1.0 V), are presently in widespread use as substitutes for intermediate relays or in output sections of relay protection and automation. The authors give a brief description of thyristor characteristics, operation, associated theory, and typical circuit connections. They conclude that 1) in numerous cases of relay protection and automation circuit design one should use the pulsed thyristor control with either constant or variable anode voltage; 2) during thyristor operation with active-inductance load one should take into account the resulting peculiarities of the necessary control pulse duration; and 3) the circuits presented in the paper permit a relaxation of demands imposed usually on control pulses.

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.314.64

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L [illegible]
ACC NR: AP6013581

Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 7 formulas. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 25Aug64 / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2 vmb

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3

NESMEYANOV, A.N., akademik; DUBOVITSKIY, V.A.; NOGINA, O.V.; BOCHKAREV, V.N.

Mass spectra of some monocyclopentadienyl derivatives of titanium. Dokl. AN SSSR 165 no.1:125-126 N '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR i Institut khimii prirodnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3

ACCESSION NR: AP4006813 S/0120/63/000/006/0023/0028

AUTHOR: Bochkarev, V. N.; Nefedov, V. V.

TITLE: Single-crystal gamma-ray scintillation spectrometer with fast neutron discrimination

SOURCE: Pribory* i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 6, 1963, 23-28

TOPIC TAGS: neutron bombardment, gamma radiation, radiation spectrum, gamma spectrometer, scintillation spectrometer, gamma radiation spectrum, stilbene crystal, fast neutron discrimination, spectrometer, single crystal, neutron-bombarded hydrogen, neutron-bombarded oxygen, fast neutron bombardment, gamma ray, organic scintillator, hydrogen bombardment, oxygen bombardment, fast neutron, neutron discrimination

ABSTRACT: A new scintillation spectrometer with a stilbene single crystal intended for studying gamma spectra in the presence of fast neutrons is described. The spectrometer consists of a FEU-13 photomultiplier with a 40x40-mm stilbene, a UIS-2 nonjamming amplifier, and a BMA-50 pulse-height

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ACCESSION NR: AP4006813

analyzer. The gamma-quantum/neutron discriminator described earlier by the authors (PTE, 1961, no. 2, p. 80) is based on the difference between the light flashes due to electrons and protons in stilbene. The theoretical energy resolution is 13%, 9%, and 7% for the gamma sources Zn^{65} (1.12 Mev), RhTh (2.65 Mev), and Po + Be (4.43 Mev), respectively. Gamma spectra were measured with 14-Mev neutrons irradiating carbon and oxygen. In addition to the previously known lines, weak 1.60-, 1.84-, and 2.38-Mev lines were detected in the carbon spectrum and 2.2- and 2.7-Mev lines in the oxygen spectrum. The new spectrometer is particularly recommended for gamma-spectrum studies with energies up to 4 Mev. "The authors wish to thank I. M. Frank and I. Ya. Barit for discussing the results, and B. A. Vvedenskiy and V. S. Marty*nov for their help in the experimentation." Orig. art. has: 9 figures, 5 formulas, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut im. P. N. Lebedeva AN SSSR (Institute of Physics, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 03Jan63 DATE ACQ: 24Jan64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NS, SD NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 002

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BOCHKAREV, V.P.; SHIPULINA, V.G.

Eighth Conference on the Study of Reservoir Coasts. Izv. AN Kazakh.SSR. Ser.geol. no.4:107-111 '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(Baikal, Lake--Coast changes)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3

BOCHKAREV, V.P.

"Singing sands" of the Ili Depression. Priroda 50 no.12:103-105 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN Kazakhskoy SSR, Alma-Ata.
(Ili Valley--Sand)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3

BELOKOTSKIY, A.I.; BOCHKAREV, V.P.

All-Union conference on problems of map making for purposes of engineering geology. Izv.AN Kazakh.SSR. Ser.geol. no.5:120-121 '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Engineering geology--Maps)

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Pc-4/Pz-4/Pr-4/Ps-4 RM/WW/RJW/JD/JL
ACCESSION NR: AR4018329 S/0137/64/000/001/E034/E034

SOURCE: RZh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 1E236

AUTHOR: Bochkarev, V. P.

TITLE: Resistance spot welding of ship structures with the use of cold-setting adhesive

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Progressivn. metody* svarki i rezki metallov. Vil'nyus, 1963, 215-232

TOPIC TAGS: welding, resistance welding, spot welding; aluminum structure, aluminum welding

TRANSLATION: The use of cold-setting KS-609 adhesive is studied for the production of welded-and-joined gas-and-water proof thin-sheet structures of aluminum alloys types AMG-61, AMG-5V, AMG-6, AMG-3, and AMTs, and of low-carbon, low-magnetic, and stainless steels, operating in a temperature range of 25-80 degrees. The adhesive provides protection from corrosion of the overlapping junctions during spot welding. The industrial process is described of manufacturing joined-and-welded connections using a layer of liquid adhesive, spread initially on the surfaces to be joined

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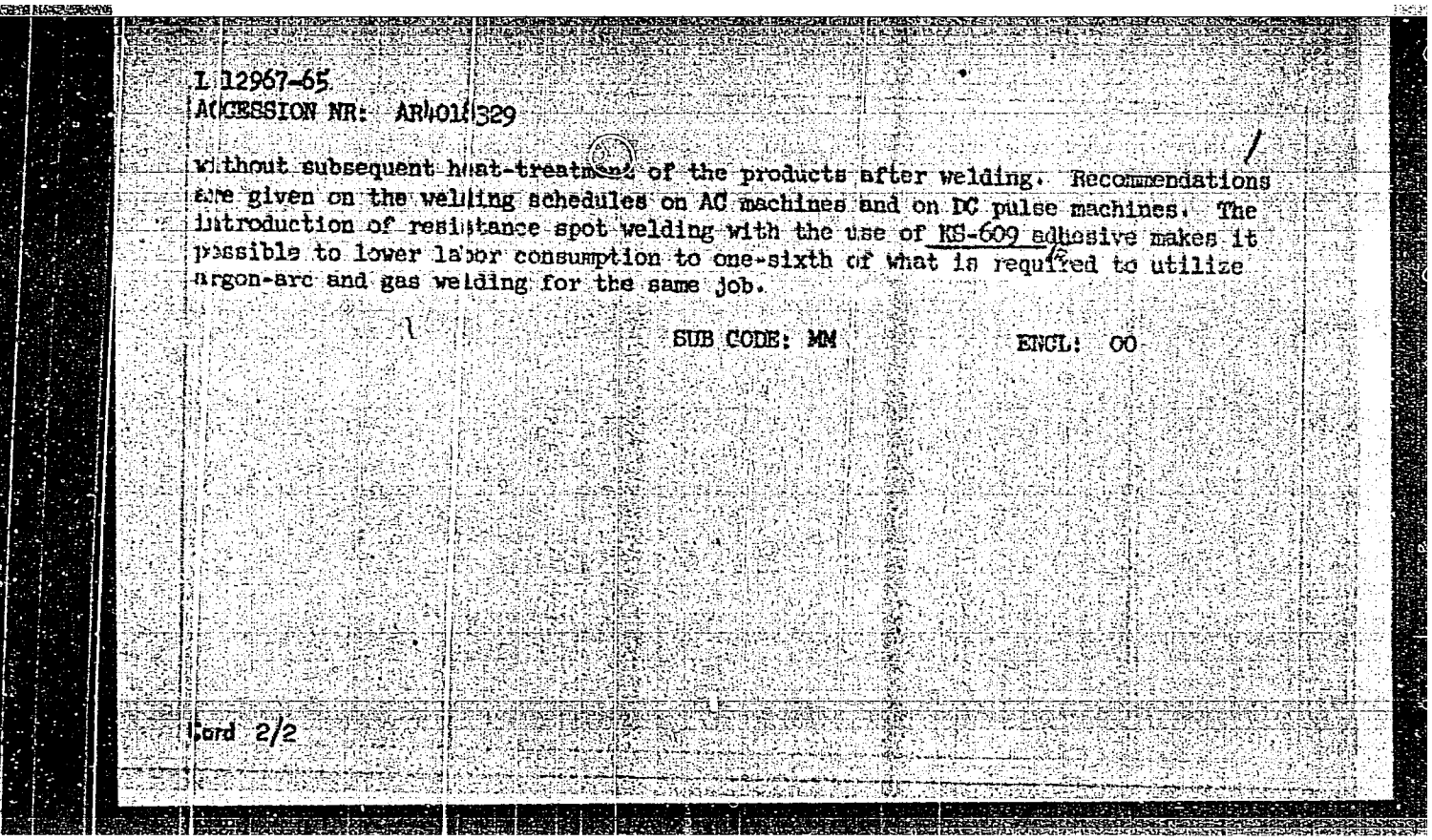

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ACCESSION NR: AR4011329

without subsequent heat-treatment of the products after welding. Recommendations are given on the welding schedules on AC machines and on DC pulse machines. The introduction of resistance spot welding with the use of KS-609 adhesive makes it possible to lower labor consumption to one-sixth of what is required to utilize argon-arc and gas welding for the same job.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3

BOCHKAREV, V.P.

Characteristis of the cover beds in the Ili Depression from the point of view of engineering geology. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. geol. no.1:68-79 '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Ili Depression--Engineering geology)

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A006/A101

1.2300 1573

AUTHORS: Bochkarev, V.P., Vsevolodov, G.N., Engineers

TITLE: Vibration strength during bending of aluminum alloy welded joints produced by spot welding

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 8, 1961, 10 - 12

TEXT: Comparative tests were made to determine the operational capacity of welded and riveted joints of high-strength aluminum alloys which were subjected to repeated-alternating plain bending. Moreover, the authors studied the effect of the time of the welding current passage and the diameter of the center of the welded spot on the endurance strength of the joint. The tests were made with 3 mm thick Д16АТ(D16AT) and АМг6 (AMg6) alloys on three types of joint, namely, single lap joints, double-strap butt joints, and closed square butt joints. Endurance tests were performed on НР-100 (NR-100) machines designed by the Leningradskiy korablestroitel'nyy institut (Leningrad Shipbuilding Institute). The specimens were deformed by lever vibrations from a crank drive rotating at 450 - 500 rpm. By varying the radius of the crank, different values of ultimate bending stresses were obtained, which were determined from changes in the magnitude

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A006/A101

Vibration strength ...

of fiber deformation with the aid of a lever-switch tensometer during a slowed-down cyclic bending of the specimen. To convert the measured fiber deformation to stress, the specimens were preliminarily calibrated by a special method. The results obtained by the tests proved that the fatigue limit of closed square butt joints of AMg6 and D16AT alloys produced by spot welding is not below that of analogous riveted joints. The welding conditions and the magnitude of the diameter of the welded spot center did not affect the fatigue limit during bending tests with vibration load. The fatigue strength of spot welded joints may attain that of rivet joints if the number of spots is properly selected. There are 8 figures and 2 tables.

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A006/A101

1.2300

AUTHOR: Bochkarev, V. P., Engineer

TITLE: Spot welding with the use of glue for the production of naval structures

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 12, 1962, 35 - 37

TEXT: The author together with T. L. Makovetskaya, T. I. Glevitskaya, N. G. Larionova and I. K. Anishchenko developed a spot welding technique with the use of cold-hardening glue which can be employed in shipbuilding. This (KS-609) glue (Authors' Certificate no. 138301 with priority from August 8, 1961) is composed of 40 weight portions butyl methacrylate polymer, 60 w.p. butyl methacrylate monomer, 0.5 w.p. dimethyl aniline (hardening agent) and 50 - 100 w.p. quartz electrode powder (filler). The KS-609 glue can be used for the manufacture of glue-welded joints in gas- and water-tight aluminum alloy and steel structures operating at temperatures ranging from - 25 to + 80°C. The glue-welded joints produced with the use of KS-609 permit anti-corrosion treatment of the parts after welding by chemical means, such as the sulfuric and chromic acid

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Spot welding with the use of glue for the... S/135/62/000/012/014/015
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methods; chemical oxidizing; cold, hot and high-speed parkerizing; and zinc-plating. Mechanical and corrosion tests showed satisfactory results as to fatigue strength and corrosion resistance. The basic method for obtaining glue-welded joints is spot welding on a liquid glue layer which is applied to one or both surfaces to be joined. Heat treatment after welding is not required. Industrial tests show that the welds meet the technical requirements to gas and water-tight structures. The information includes recommendations as to the welding techniques to be used on a-c and d-c machines. There are 2 tables and 4 figures.

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BOCHKAREV, V.P.; SYDYKOV, Zh.S.

All-Union Conference on the Hydrogeology and Engineering Geology. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. geol. nauk no.5:113-117 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk KazSSR, Alma-Ata.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3

BOCHKAREV, V.P., kand. ekonom. nauk, dotsent

Selecting the most favorable variant of a technological process. Vest mashinostr. 43 no.7:72-76 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Machinery industry—Management)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3

BOCHKAREV, V.P.

Engineering geology conditions in the Kapchagay reservoir zone on the Ili River and the problems of their forecasting. Trudy Inst. geol. nauk AN Kazakh. SSR 9:116-166 '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3

BOCHKAREV, V.P., kand. geol.-miner. nauk; NIKITINA, L.G., kand. geol.-miner. nauk; SHAPIRO, S.M., kand. geol.-miner. nauk; EYDINOVA, N.M., st. inzh.; GOLOBOROD'KO, G.L., inzh.; PERLIK, G.P., inzh.; BANDALETOV, S.M., kand. geol.-miner. nauk; VLADIMIROV, N.M., kand. geol-miner. nauk; SADYKOV, A.M., kand. geol.-miner. nauk; MALYSHEV, Ye.G., ml. nauchn. sotr.; BERKALIYEV, N.A., st. inzh.; EYDINOV, Yu.I., st. inzh.; MUKHAMEDZHANOV, S.M., kand. geol.-miner. nauk; ISABAYEV, T.T., st. inzh.; MOTOV, Yu.A., inzh.; KOLOTILIN, N.F., kand. geol.-miner. nauk; LAPIDUS, Zh.D., inzh.; SHOYMANOVA, M.M., inzh.; YAREMCHUK, G.S., inzh.; BARBOT de MARNI A.V., kand. miner. nauk [deceased]; MIKHAYLOV, B.P., st. inzh.; SATPAYEV, K.I., akademik, glav. red.[deceased]; MEDOYEV, G.TS., otv. red.; DMITROVSKIY, V.I., red.; SEMENOV, I.S., red.; BRAILOVSKAYA, M.Ya., red.; KOROLEVA, N.N., red.

[Irtysh-Karaganda Canal; engineering geological conditions] Kanal Irtysh - Karaganda; inzhenerno-geologicheskie usloviia. Alma-Ata, Nauka, 1965. 169 p. (MIRA 18:5)

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Pc-4/Pf-4/Pr-4/Ps-4 WJP(c) JD/WW/RM/WB/GS/RM
ACCESSION NR: AT5013456 UR/0000/63/000/000/0216/0232

AUTHOR: Bochkarev, V. P.

TITLE: Contact spot welding of ship structures with cold-hardening glue

SOURCE: Respublikanskaya konferentsiya svarshchikov [title illegible]. Progressive methods of welding [illegible]. Vilnius, 1963, 216-232

TOPIC TAGS: gas-tight metal structure, water-tight metal structure, cold hardening glue, glue spot welding, contact spot welding, shipbuilding welding, welding [illegible] strength, aluminum alloy welding, steel welding

ABSTRACT: The author notes that spot welding using cold-hardening [illegible] advanced technological process for obtaining strong, flush joints [illegible] of hermetic riveting, electric-arc and gas welding. The present [illegible] specific structural units and assemblies encountered in shipbuilding [illegible] themselves to contact spot welding using cold-hardening glue [illegible] selection of the glue for specific tasks is analyzed, and the composition and manufacture of type KS-609 cold-hardening welding glue is described in some detail. This glue has a butyl ether and methacrylic acid base. Results of sheer-strength and water-resistance

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testing of joints manufactured by the use of this glue are presented and the development of the technological process of spot welding with KS-609 glue is [illegible] the preparation of the [illegible] the material process of applying the glue and the [illegible] welding equipment [illegible] with a study of the mechanical strength of [illegible] elongation-compression fatigue strength, etc.) Corrosion tests [illegible] also discussed and diagrams and photographs are presented [illegible] in this manner and also certain aspects of the overall technology [illegible] use of glue in spot welding ensures [illegible] static and fatigue strength and [illegible] joints after welding [illegible] glue developed in the course of this investigation [illegible] temperatures of from -25 to 80C in the manufacture [illegible] sheet structures of a number of aluminum alloys (listed in the article) [illegible] magnetic and stainless steel. The basic technology [illegible] without seams consists in spot welding over a layer of [illegible] the working surfaces of the parts to be joined, with no [illegible]

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items after welding. Production control and verification of the glue-weld technology described in this paper indicate that KS-609 glue-welded joints satisfy all technical specifications for gas- and water-tight structures. Moreover, the introduction of contact spot welding based on KS-609 glue results in a 6-fold reduction of labor [illegible] in the preparation of identical structures in comparison with riveting, and a [illegible] in comparison with argon-arc and gas welding. Orig. art. has: 2 formulas, [illegible] and 9 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 10Apr63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: IE, MT

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 009

Card 3/3

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3

BOCHKAREV, V.R.

Conference on the saving of electric power in machinery manufacturing enterprises in Rudnyy Altai. Prom.energ. 19 no.7:51-52 Jl '64.
(MIRA 18:1)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205720002-3"